

# Electricity and water boards accused of overcharging

By Tony Dawe and Andrew Morgan

Many British companies, local authorities and individuals pay too much for their electricity and water, a Times inquiry has revealed.

After *The Times* exposure of faulty telephone bills contributing to British Telecom's profits, there is now clear evidence that a similar situation exists in the water and electricity industries.

Leading firms specializing in analysing energy costs put the overcharging at more than £100 million a year.

They accuse water authorities of "incompetence and double accounting" and electricity boards of "arrogance" and of operating "hidden tariffs".

Mr Graham Pusey, UK managing director of National Utility Services, the oldest and largest firm of analysts in the country, said: "There is a host of tariffs, special terms and different pricing interpretations which would all benefit customers if they were aware of them."

Mr Stuart Long, a director of McKinnon and Clarke, energy consultants, said: "We never fail to find a saving when local authorities call us in."

Overcharging generally affects organizations rather than individuals, but it is often the ratepayer or taxpayer who ends up having to foot the bill because many victims are local councils or nationalized industries.

Organizations pay too much for electricity because they are charged for greater capacity than they require and because they cannot pick the best deal from 700 different tariffs now being operated by the 15 UK electricity boards. Faulty meters and time switches, which fail to move over to cheap rates, also lead to overcharging.

McKinnon and Clarke identified electricity savings worth tens of thousands of pounds in 550 premises belonging to one London borough. They also found that faulty meters had run up

an additional £34,000 bill and won the borough a rebate from the London Electricity Board.

Analysts told *The Times* that the North Western Electricity Board (Norweb) devised a new range of tariffs in April last year which still remained unpublished a year later.

Norweb agreed they have a "seasonal time of day tariff" which remains unpublished because there are insufficient potential customers to merit it.

The Midlands Electricity Board has a little-known B22 tariff which can be well suited to businesses using only a limited amount of peak electricity. The board objects to analysts describing this as a "secret" tariff, but agrees that some of its "special terms" are available only on demand, after consultation.

The boards often show reluctance to

admit faults or change customers' tariffs. The North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board insisted that a group of holiday chalets in a Highland glen could not be charged a domestic rate even though no industrial work went on there. It also told an Aberdeen hotelier that a certain combination of tariffs he favoured was "impossible".

The South of Scotland Electricity Board refused to accept responsibility for a faulty time switch which had led to a bakery firm being overcharged.

The Welsh board refused to accept that billing errors were to blame for unexpectedly high charges at a public school.

But all of them changed their tune and agreed to make refunds after pressure from cost analysts.

The most startling example of water board "double accounting" discovered by McKinnon and Clarke involved a pharmaceutical company in South Wales

which paid twice for sewerage disposal for more than five years. It eventually received a £74,268 rebate from Welsh Water.

The Welsh Water Authority said the problem began when it began direct billing in 1981 and the firm failed to notice the error. "Obviously it was our fault, but we were surprised that the company had not noticed they were paying twice for five years. The new system has settled down now and we are confident firms are not being erroneously billed."

A company running a big shopping centre received £41,876 back from the North West Water Authority after paying for a non-existent water supply to an empty tower block.

Problems occur with water bills because many organizations are charged three separate ways for supply and disposal.

They pay, firstly, for water used,

(measured by meter) and for a corresponding amount as sewerage.

They pay, secondly, for surface water which drains from their premises into sewers - from roofs and roads.

Many also pay a third charge for trade effluent.

Analysts often discover examples of double charging where firms have paid domestic sewerage rates on all of their supplies as well as trade effluent rates on the same water.

At one garage chain analysts found 15 examples of overcharging at nine sites and got a £10,866 rebate. They discovered duplication of sewerage charges, leaked water being charged as trade effluent and an invoice based on water supplied to a different company.

The analysts also found several ways of saving money: reducing the size of the supply to some garages, getting car-wash

Continued on page 24, col 1

## Howe angry over 'illegal' EEC budget

From Richard Owen, Nyborg, Denmark

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday denounced moves to bring in an "illegal and improper" EEC draft budget for 1988 with only a day to go before the expiry today of the legal deadline for its adoption.

He said it would be a "reckless pursuit of illusion" to adopt yet another stopgap budget which exceeded the Common Market's resources, and would pre-empt the overhaul of EEC finances planned for the next Common Market

summit in Copenhagen in early December.

"I have made plain as a pikestaff our view that so far as the 1988 budget is concerned, anything in excess of the 1.4 per cent ceiling (on VAT revenues) would be illegal and improper," Sir Geoffrey said after a meeting of EEC foreign ministers here.

"We cannot agree that anything should be done to prejudice the discussion of future finance at the Copenhagen summit, where we shall be working for a positive and conclusive outcome," he said.

Lurching from one budgetary crisis to another was "to build on shifting sands", Sir Geoffrey said. "We simply cannot go on like this any more."

In over 10 years of EEC budget discussions he had never heard anything which offered a credible alternative to what Britain was proposing.

He condemned "the quick fix" and "creative accounting", noting that the EEC deserved better than to be allowed to drift onto the "shoals of improvisation".

Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister and current President of the Council of Ministers, said he was "guardedly optimistic" that a draft 1988 budget would be adopted tomorrow by majority vote. But officials said this depended on whether Spain and Greece made a

majority possible by accepting assurances that the budget would guarantee increased regional and social funds.

If the southern states remain unconvinced, the Common Market will be left without a budget for next year, and it will fall to the Copenhagen summit to sort out 1988 finances as well as long-term budget reform. The Commission in Brussels has said that if the Council of Ministers fails to produce a 1988 budget by the end of the Copenhagen summit, the Commission will take legal action against the council for dereliction of duty.

The 1988 problem arises because the commission believes the EEC needs an extra £4 billion next year to meet spending plans in a budget of £28.7 billion. Britain argues for a maximum of £24.7 billion, and the latest Danish compromise would produce a budget of £27.5 billion, still higher than Britain is prepared to tolerate.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen said he had asked Lord Plumb, President of the European Parliament, to grant Ministers a day's grace for the 1988 budget, and national capitals would accept or reject the latest Danish budget compromise by tomorrow morning.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain was not taking "a narrow accountant's view of Europe" but believed that if Europe was to meet future challenges it had to have a stable financial foundation without "interminable wrangling over money".

## Heseltine shadow over Tory faithful

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The three most powerful Tory backbenchers, the former Cabinet ministers Mr Michael Heseltine, Mr Leon Brittan and Mr John Biffen, are likely to temper the general election victory celebrations at the Conservative Party conference, which begins tomorrow, with criticisms of policy.

Mr Heseltine, who will make three speeches on the conference fringe as well as publish a new post-election chapter to his book, *Where There's A Will*, will confirm opposition to the Government's community charge proposals, which have produced about 60 motions, at least 17 warning that the "poll tax" will prove unfair and prejudice the party's electoral prospects.

Mr Heseltine will give a warning that there is no way that economic improvement can deliver three million jobs at the speed they are needed in

the areas where they are required and that even if it did the workforce would not have the necessary skills.

He will urge the Government to extend its intention of Sir John Nott, former Secretary of State for Defence, criticizes postwar Prime Ministers, including by implication Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for lacking long-term vision over defence.

Mr Heseltine will also give a warning that the Government removing the "dole" from youngsters who refuse to take up work or a training place to other age groups by introducing something similar to US Welfare programmes, which deny benefit to workers unless they perform community tasks.

Mr Heseltine will also give a warning that the Government Continued on page 24, col 4



Triumphant trio: England's Howard Clark (left), Nick Faldo (centre) and Gordon J. Brand (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

## Prisoners take new hostage

By Michael Evans and Kerry Gill

Less than 48 hours after an SAS assault team freed the Peterhead Prison hostages, inmates at Perth Jail were holding another prison officer hostage last night.

The incident began at tea-time when a number of prisoners were believed to have grabbed the officer and attempted to break through on to the prison roof.

At Peterhead, the decision to send in the Special Air Service to rescue Mr Jackie Stuart, the prison officer held hostage for more than four days, was the first time that the SAS had been used in such circumstances.

Men of the SAS Counter Revolutionary Warfare Wing, moved in after an appeal by Mr Alastair Lynn, the Grampian Chief Constable.

It is understood that the decision was taken after consultation between the Home Office and the Ministry of Defence.

It was felt that the Peterhead crisis required the SAS because of fears for Mr Stuart's health, the difficulty of reaching him and the state of mind of the three prisoners holding him.

Reports from the prison suggest that the unit adopted similar tactics to the SAS attack on the Iranian Embassy in 1980.

The SAS unit, dressed in black and wearing masks, climbed up to the roof of the jail and threw stun grenades into the room where the prison officer was being held before storming in. No one was injured in the operation.

Prison siege: page 3

## Strong support for BA-BCal merger

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

The two government departments with principal responsibility for aviation matters have recommended that the proposed merger of British Airways and British Caledonian should go ahead.

But both have told the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that curbs must be placed on the merger to ensure that the new airline is provided with adequate competition both on short and long haul routes.

The evidence put forward by the Department of Transport and the Civil Aviation Authority is regarded as carrying most weight with the MMC. In a huge submission the Civil Aviation Authority has recommended that routes now operated by both airlines should continue to have a second British competitor flying alongside the new airline.

If this is accepted it would give companies such as Virgin Atlantic and British Midland Airways a chance of picking up BCal licences to serve Los Angeles, New York, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

Mr Harry Goodman, chairman of the group which owns Air Europe, is ready to offer about the same to take over BCal should the BA bid be rejected.

## England's golfers win again

English golf, buoyant after last week's victory by Europe in the Ryder Cup, received another boost at St Andrews yesterday when the national team won the Dunhill Cup, beating Scotland 2-1 in the final.

Reference Point, the British-trained odds-on favourite for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp, finished a distant eighth behind Trempolino, who provided Pat Eddery with his third successive victory in the race.

Reports, page 44

## Coward paintings to go on sale

By Lynda Murdia

The late Sir Noel Coward was much more guarded about his talent with a paintbrush than his famous "talent to amuse", but soon the results of his private hobby will be revealed at the first big auction of his paintings.

About 30 pictures are on their way from his old home in Switzerland to Christie's, the London auctioneers, for a sale early next year, timed to coincide with a revival of his musical, *Bitter Sweet*.

The paintings mostly show bright West Indian scenes - Coward often spent hours behind an easel at his second home in Jamaica. But because he mostly refused to sell any, apart from a few for charity, the auctioneers face difficulty in estimating prices.

This week the auctioneers are to discuss creating an unusual partnership with the New Sadler's Wells Opera Company, which is to revive *Bitter Sweet*. The company claims it will be London's first professional production of the show since the original in 1929. It is hoped a group of Coward's paintings can be exhibited at theatres during a national tour of the show.

According to Mr Sheridan Morley, author of a biography on Coward, he was always "very cagey" about selling his work although he gave many pictures away.

He took up painting in middle life and worked in both oils and watercolours.

His work is described by Mr Morley as "remarkable" and reminiscent of the work of the French artist Raoul Dufy.

The auction, understood to be in aid of charity, has been initiated by Mr Graham Payne, Coward's lifelong friend and chief executor of his estate.

## WOMEN talking

Starting today, Charlotte Rampling (below), Jennifer d'Abo, Margaret Drabble and Baroness Grimond are among the dozens of remarkable women who talk about love



and sex - and knowing the difference - and men and work and motherhood and every aspect of being a woman. By Friday, everyone will be talking about them.

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## IN PART 2

**£700m buyout**  
MFI, the furniture group, and Hignett, the kitchen company, are to merge in a £700 million management buyout. Page 25

## Portfolio Gold

● Three winners shared Saturday's £12,000 Times Portfolio Gold competition, treble the usual amount, because there were no winners on previous days. The £8,000 weekly prize was also shared by three readers. Details, page 3.  
● Portfolio list, page 31.

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★★★★★ SL

## Russia lifts veil on chemical weapons arsenal

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Delegates from 45 countries, including Britain and the United States, arrived this weekend at one of the world's largest and most sinister chemical warfare complexes to inspect the 19 main types of chemical weapons in the Soviet arsenal.

Dressed in gas masks and ankle-length capes, the delegates and a handful of Western reporters watched as troops in protective clothing destroyed a 550 lb bomb containing the lethal nerve agent, Sarin, a tiny drop of which injected into the ear of a fluffy white rabbit killed it in front of us in five unpleasant seconds.

The four-strong British team, which included Dr Graham Pearson, director of the Chemical Defence Establish-

ment at Porton Down, expressed distaste at the public experiment on the rabbit, whose last seconds were vividly recorded by Soviet television. They also remarked that, unlike in the Soviet Union, cats and dogs were not used for similar chemical warfare experiments in Britain.

What until Saturday were the most secret testing sites in the Soviet Union were covered in hastily erected camouflaged marquees serving watermelon and a potent local drink to the delegates. These included representatives of all 40 nations making up the United Nations Conference now edging closer to agreeing on a worldwide ban on chemical warfare.

"In view of the fact that less than a year ago the Soviet Union would not even admit publicly that it held any

chemical weapons, our presence here is of a significance that cannot be overstated," Mr Richard Butler, Australia's disarmament envoy, said. "I am convinced that the Soviet Union now wants to get rid of its large supply of chemical arms."

The bizarre exercise, complete with the cruise-liner *Yuri Andropov* moored on the nearby Volga river to accommodate the delegates overnight inside the secret military zone, is understood to have been ordered personally by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, who overruled objections from some senior figures in the Soviet Army.

Colonel-General Vladimir Pikalov, chief of the chemical troops of the Soviet Union, looking ill at ease, told the delegations that he had never

appeared before such a foreign audience in his whole career.

Apart from driving home the appalling nature of chemical warfare and the choking, blistering and nerve destruction agents it employs, the programme was designed as an important Soviet confidence-building measure designed to speed up the final signature of the convention. A chemical weapons ban will be a key issue at the next superpower summit.

Carrying our individually fitted gas masks and looking like improbable additions to the Soviet Union's 45,000-strong chemical warfare division, we sat in a prefabricated pavilion in the middle of the bleak Russian steppe watching each of the

Continued on page 24, col 3

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Confusion over 'INLA killing'

The body of a young man believed to have been shot in the head was found yesterday in an abandoned car 150 yards north of the Irish border in south Armagh.

A statement from the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) group in south Armagh said that it had executed the man for misappropriating funds and extorting money from businessmen in the name of "the Border Fox".

However the general headquarters staff of INLA issued a counter-statement insisting that none of its units was involved in the murder.

The INLA was engaged in a bitter feud earlier this year between rival factions in which at least ten people died. Security sources suggest that the reorganized INLA consists of at least 50 political activists and 15 gunmen. The "Border Fox", expelled from the INLA last month, is believed to have been prominent in the organization.

## College cuts bite 'Dignity' in death

The number of students who completed university degree courses in 1985 fell for the second year running, and the University Grants Committee said yesterday that the decrease of 4 per cent over the previous year reflected cuts imposed by the Government in 1981-2.

The number of full-time students taking degree courses in 1985-6 rose for the first time since then, by 0.5 per cent.

Voluntary euthanasia should be permitted for those in hopeless suffering who prefer dying with dignity, the British Humanist Association said yesterday.

The association has submitted its views to the British Medical Association.

These do not advocate euthanasia but acknowledge that voluntary euthanasia is supported, at least in theory, by some doctors.

## Extradition dispute

The Irish state is expected to serve papers in the High Court in Dublin today disputing the decision of the Dublin district court not to extradite to Britain Mr Kevin McDonald, a former passport official at the Irish embassy in London. The case will probably be heard before the end of the week. Meanwhile British and Irish law officers will exchange views on how best to proceed with the appeal.

## Film art for sale

More than 3,000 pieces of artwork by the Hollywood fashion designer and illustrator, Ernest Dryden, are to be auctioned by Bonhams in London in December.

Dryden died in 1938 and the artwork went to Helena Wolff, who, on Dryden's advice, had left Austria and settled in England before the Second World War.

After her death in 1976 her house was cleared and the artwork was put out as rubbish. It was detected by her great-nephew, Mr Anthony Lipmann.

## Godfried confesses

James Godfried, a convicted rapist released on compassionate grounds has admitted killing an American woman.

Godfried is being held at Syros in Greece after the discovery of the body of Mrs Nancy Connor, aged 28, from California.

In a radio interview conducted from his cell he admitted culpability but said that the death was the result of a road accident which occurred when he was drunk.

Godfried had used his car to knock his previous victims to the ground.

## Family points finger at Khomeini

By Andrew Morgan

The family of Mr Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi, who was found murdered with his son, Nadir, in their flat in Wembley, north-west London, joined pro-monarchist Iranian factions in Hyde Park yesterday to chant "Death to Khomeini" slogans.

His son, Nasser, claimed that the Khomeini regime was behind the killings and he described how his father and brother often confronted Muslim fundamentalists at Speaker's Corner. He added that many of the 20,000 exiles in the UK were at risk.

He called his father a "martyr" and said both he and his family were taking added precautions against possible attacks. "I don't believe that my father and brother died for nothing. If I stop now, their loss will be wasted, even though I am in danger."

He added that his father had been prepared for attacks since the family first arrived in the UK in 1976.

Scotland Yard has said the killings bear the hallmarks of a political killing but other motives have not been ruled out.



Nadir Tavakoli-Nabavi, murdered with his father. Police presence yesterday was increased and anti-terrorist officers mingled with the crowd.

The dead man's widow, Mrs Monir Tavakoli-Nabavi, was due to arrive in London last night from Vienna, where she had been staying with her eldest son. Her daughter, Nazi, aged 22, and another son, Nezam, aged 18, were also present at Speaker's Corner to listen to a series of anti-Khomeini speeches.

Up to 400 Iranians attended the demonstration to hear the calls for revenge from a podium draped with imperial Iranian flags above two

chrysanthemums draped in black. A two-minute silence began the hour-long demonstration.

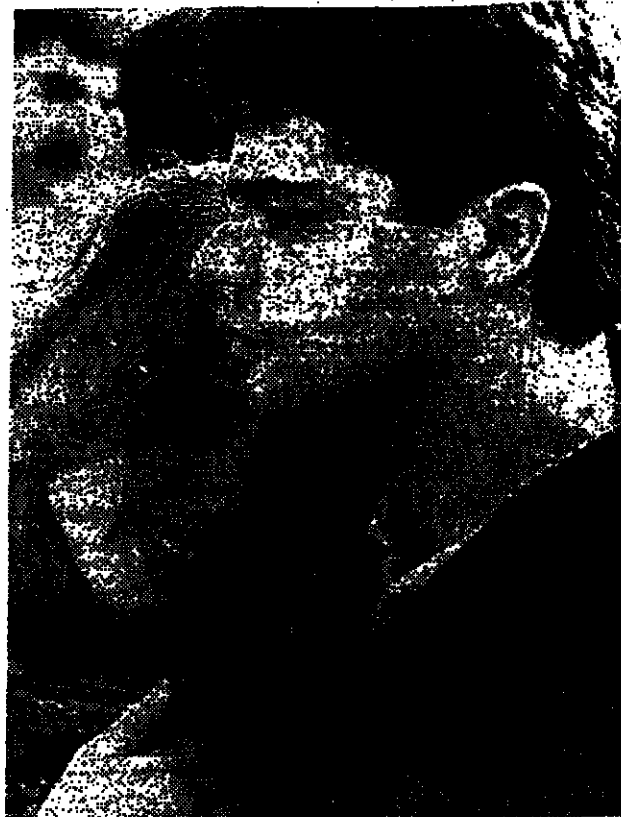
Mr Nasser Tavakoli-Nabavi, aged 22, added: "The British Government should be more careful about who they let visit this country. This is a free country but don't let it become a jungle for every assassin to come here."

Three pro-monarchist groups were present at Hyde Park with Mr Mohammed Darnestani, from the Support of Constitutional Monarchy for Iran, calling for revenge on the Iranian leadership.

Mr Tavakoli was an architect in Iran who sent his wife, three sons and daughter to the UK at the height of the Islamic revolution.

Mr George Robertson, the Opposition's deputy foreign affairs spokesman, called yesterday for terrorist killings of Iranians in Britain to be given greater political and police attention.

He said it was clear that opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini were being systematically eliminated. Unless urgent steps were taken far worse outrages would follow.



Nasser Tavakoli-Nabavi comforts a friend during yesterday's demonstration at Speaker's Corner.

## Willis warns on union review

By Tim Jones

Union leaders have been told that the review body set up to promote a more positive image for trade unionism presents them with the last chance to halt the decline in membership and make the movement relevant into the next century.

The warning was delivered at the weekend by Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, who told delegates at a London conference that nothing could be achieved "unless we recognize that the trade union movement has reached a watershed".

Mr Willis indicated that if the movement was to overcome the "severe hurdle" it encounters in recruiting many secure and well-paid workers, it must be prepared to meet capitalism on its own terms.

"If members want additional pensions, or insurance tailored to their needs, it is folly to tell them they can only get these from the big private financial institutions."

"If members can get a bit shaved off their mortgages through a trade union scheme, is that some sort of betrayal? After all, why should the devil have all the best plastic cards?"

Mr Willis hopes that the 20 general council members undertaking the review will be able to make a preliminary report within six months. Before then, they must resolve the question of so-called no strike deals, an issue which threatens to tear the movement apart.

Unless they get that right, Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the electricians' union, could ballot his 350,000 members on whether to remain within the TUC.

Mr Willis, addressing the South East Regional Council of the TUC, told delegates: "We have got to act together."

In eight years, he said, the movement had lost 2.5 million members, and not just because of unemployment.

A hostile government, companies hostile to unions, and "frighteningly low membership" among part-time workers presented the movement with facts which were "disastrous if we fail to face up to them".

## Tebbit 'is ready to quit post'

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, gave his strongest hint yesterday that he would never serve again on the Tory frontbench, apparently ruling out the leadership after Mrs Margaret Thatcher (Our Political Reporter writes).

Mr Tebbit, who left the Cabinet at his request after the general election, said on BBC 1's *This Week Next Week*: "I think it would be very unlikely I would be back in government again."

Speculation centres on whether Mr Tebbit will use this week's party conference to announce his departure, for personal reasons, as chairman. Close colleagues confirmed yesterday that he had had approaches from the private sector.

Much will depend however on Mrs Thatcher, to whom Mr Tebbit has submitted plans for the reorganization of Central Office. The frontrunner to replace him is Lord Young of Graham, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

## Battle for Alliance deserters

By Robin Oakley  
Political Editor

The Conservative Party conference, opening tomorrow, and the Labour Party's promised policy review, which begins this week in the Shadow Cabinet, will start a battle for middle-of-the-road voters deserting the SDF/Liberal Alliance.

The latest MORI poll conducted for *Times Newspapers* confirms a slump in the Alliance vote, putting the parties' share at Conservatives 49 per cent, Labour 36 per cent and Alliance just 12 per cent, a record low.

The poll also reveals that most of the voters slipping away from the Alliance are uncertain where to go.

The bad news for Labour is that the number of those saying that the party had the best policy has declined on every key question since the general election.

The Conservatives currently have a 36 point margin over Labour on law and order and on defence, while Labour's previous 5 per cent lead on unemployment has been reduced to just 1 per cent.

## WHICH PARTY HAS THE BEST POLICIES? (%)

	Con	Lab	Lib/SDF	Don't know	Con lead
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>					
May 79	42	36	3	19	+6
June 87	30	36	20	15	-6
Now	33	34	7	26	-1
<b>LAW AND ORDER</b>					
May 79	58	19	3	20	+39
June 83	50	19	11	20	+31
June 87	43	25	15	17	+18
Now	50	14	4	32	+36
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
June 83	37	29	17	17	+18
June 87	30	33	21	15	-3
Now	32	31	7	30	+1
<b>DEFENCE</b>					
June 83	53	19	14	14	+34
June 87	50	24	16	9	+26
Now	53	17	7	22	+36
<b>HOUSING</b>					
June 87	33	39	15	13	-5
Now	34	34	5	27	0
<b>INNER CITIES</b>					
Now	28	28	5	39	0

Worrying news for the Conservatives, though, is that on the inner cities, their chosen theme for this parliament, 39 per cent of "don't knows" outnumber both Tory and Labour with 28 per cent each.

The parties are level, too, on housing policy, at 34 per cent, with the "don't knows" at 27 per cent.

The Conservatives can hardly be happy either that they are only 1 per cent ahead on education.

The potential advantages to be won in the battle now beginning for shifting voters' minds are shown by the

increases since the general election in the "don't knows" — up from 15 to 26 per cent on unemployment, from 17 to 32 per cent on law and order, from 15 to 30 per cent on education, from 9 to 22 per cent on defence and from 13 to 27 per cent on housing. Alliance support appears to have collapsed into the "don't knows" camp, where it is "up for grabs".

The public are not convinced that they will continue to benefit from Conservative government with the so-called "economic optimism" index showing a clear decline. The Government's standing, too, has slipped from 47 per cent satisfaction in July to 44 per cent.

Among those who list the inner cities as the most important issue of all the Labour lead is 12 per cent.

MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,864 adults aged 18 plus in 170 constituency sampling points throughout Great Britain. They were interviewed face to face from September 24-30. Data were weighted to match the profile of the population.

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Hitachi's wide-ranging technologies in communication (from left to right): optical fibers, optical IC, advanced telephone exchange system, and satellite communication.



# Education officers say Baker's plans will cut standards

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

The Government's plans for education are too hasty and will "lead in most cases to a lowering of standards for the majority if not for all", education officers have said.

Mr Dennis Hatfield, chief education officer for Trafford and president of the Society of Education Officers, has told Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, that his plans will undermine "sensible planning of the use of resources". He had not "realistically" taken into account the cost of the drastic changes.

Other criticisms came at the weekend from such bodies as the SDP and the Methodist Division of Education and Youth.

Mr Hatfield told Mr Baker: "It is worrying that in the wider area of teachers, governors and parents there is less than enthusiasm for many of the proposals. No changes can be made to work as effectively as they should if there is less than full commitment from those who have to implement them."

The education officers are particularly concerned by the proposal to abolish planned admission limits at popular schools and to delegate financial management to larger schools.

In their response to the Government's set of consultation documents they criticize the "open enrolment" policy as unworkable. The Government is accused of ignoring the educational reasons for admission planning. For example, authorities ought not to be under pressure, the education officers say, to provide special needs teaching in all schools when at present their admission plans allow them to concentrate resources in certain schools.

The plans for financial delegation represent a "ser-

Fifty thousand families in Southall and Birmingham will receive applications for this week for Britain's first City Technology College. But the catchment boundary for Kingsland City Technology College has been drawn to exclude middle-class Castle Bromwich, because "it is not one of the least privileged areas", according to Mrs Valerie Bragg, the school's head.

Children in the three-mile radius catchment area who apply for places at the school, where the timetable will concentrate on mathematics, science and technology, will be selected not on IQ but on the basis of their enthusiasm and motivation and their parents' willingness to co-operate with the long school day from 8.30am to 4.00pm. The school opens next September, sponsored by Hanson Trust and Lucas Industries. Further CTCs are planned for Nottingham, London and South Yorkshire.

ous removal of power and influence from the local education authority" because no provision is made for the local education authority to keep an essential proportion of finance to fund "developmental activities".

The education officers are worried that where school premises are used by the community after school hours, there will be "a fruitful area of potential conflict" as the allocation of costs of heating and other services is bound to be affected.

The Advisory Centre for Education called the whole package "ill-considered and contradictory".

The independent pressure group said that the open enrolment proposals may lead to racially segregated schools "as has been highlighted by

the current Dewsbury conflict".

The centre says: "It is difficult to reconcile the (Government's) argument that the national curriculum proposals are necessary to bring uniformity across the country with those which say that grant maintained schools will bring much-needed diversity."

"Proposals for open enrolment and grant-maintained schools claim to extend parental choice, but both will reduce parental choice and parents' rights."

In its response to the consultation documents the SDP says that the proposals for a national curriculum are "too rigid, too precise and take up too much of the school timetable".

The party asks how Mr Baker "will be able to find sufficient numbers of teachers to ensure that the science and mathematics subjects will be taught to all pupils up to 16 given that there is already a shortage of teachers in these subjects?"

"How will he be able to ensure that all schools have the space, the equipment and the resources? How will the local education authority be able to plan the necessary work that will be necessary to teach the national curriculum, given the uncertainties that will be introduced by open enrolment and opting out?"

The SDP believes that the proposed national tests at seven, 11, 14 and 16 "could condemn thousands of children as educational failures unnecessarily".

The Methodist Church's Division of Education and Youth describes the national curriculum as "limited and mechanistic" and "lacking in vision and threatening individual initiative".



Mrs Rose Matthews-Smith, Pearly Queen of Camden (left), attends the Pearly Harvest Festival at St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, yesterday, with her niece, Diane Carter, Pearly Princess of Hampstead. Mrs Matthews-Smith, aged 76, is the daughter of London's first Pearly couple who began the tradition in 1902 (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

## Euro pilots to test 'fly-by-wire' jet

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Test pilots from Europe's four leading air safety organizations are to begin a detailed examination of a new Airbus "fly-by-wire" jet next month before issuing the first internationally accepted certificate of airworthiness.

They will put the revolutionary A320 twin-engine jet through every flight test and, if all goes well, should issue a full certificate of airworthiness to enable it to enter airline service.

The A320 is packed with computer equipment designed to make it impossible to stall and which automatically takes over if the pilot puts the aircraft into a position which could be unsafe.

Some computer experts have expressed fears that such reliance on electronics could prove dangerous.

That claim is hotly denied by Airbus which says that the equipment has been tested for years in the laboratory, in simulators and by its own pilots. It emphasizes that the main controls may be operated manually if necessary.

Senior pilots from safety authorities in France, Germany, Britain and Holland will fly it during the next six months, logging at least 300 hours and subjecting the air-

craft to all possible flight failures.

The fly-by-wire technique replaces mechanical controls and sends electronic impulses down narrow strands of wire to the control surfaces of the aircraft. Computers record every move and are designed to prevent the aircraft from flying beyond its limits.

British Caledonian has ordered 10 of the jet which is expected to get its full certification in February.

● The American airline Northwest has applied for permission to operate daily services between Manchester and Boston - and reopened a long standing dispute over the growth of air services from the city.

Manchester airport is one of the fastest growing airports in Europe, but is not included in agreements between Britain and the United States which govern air services.

For the moment, no US airline can fly there unless it is granted a special exemption. Manchester has been campaigning for years for the anomaly to be removed and claims that there is enormous demand for direct scheduled services from the North of England to the US.

## BBC man is put in the stocks

By Andrew Morgan

The Lincolnshire village of Corby Glen yesterday took revenge on a BBC broadcaster who was welcomed into their bosom and then released scathing comments about them.

After six months of choice insults in his programmes, Mr Wilfred De'Ath yesterday agreed to be ensnared in the village stocks at the start of the annual Sheep Fair.

Various missiles, mostly wet sponges, were propelled at Mr De'Ath, who admitted his gesture was partly contrition but also to gain publicity for the remaining six programmes in his Radio Four series, *God's Acre*.

In the first programmes, Mr De'Ath visited a village church and said he had more spiritual upliftment at his chairpotters, likened the communion wine at the Methodist church to "red ink" and described some of the older inhabitants as "wrinkles".

After a women's Royal British Legion sing-song, he said it was so ghastly that he would have to leave.

Letters were sent to senior staff at the BBC.

In spite of these protests from the village, the BBC last night said the remaining programmes would be made.

## Prince's inner city trust may be shut

The closure of Inner City Aid, the trust set up at the instigation of the Prince of Wales to fund self-help projects in deprived inner cities, will be discussed at a meeting at Kensington Palace next week.

More than 100 proposals to rebuild and restore the crumbling fabric of the inner cities will founder if the trust is disbanded.

Inner City Aid, which initially aimed to raise £10 million a year, was launched in November last year by the Prince as "Band Aid for the inner cities".

The difficulties at the trust have been brought to a head by the resignation of its director, Mr Charles Kneivitt, the architecture correspondent of *The Times*.

Mr Kneivitt said yesterday he had been advised by his solicitor not to discuss his resignation. Friends said he had become disillusioned after the Inner City Aid trustees, including Lord Scarman and Mr Rod Hackney, the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, accepted a restriction on fund-raising and publicity until November 1988 in favour of the Youth Business Trust.

The Prince is also patron of this group, a charity with similar aims to Inner City Aid.

## Portfolio - Gold - Six share £20,000 in prizes

Three people shared *The Times* Portfolio Gold daily prize on Saturday. Each will receive £4,000 of the £12,000 prize which accumulated because there were no winners on the previous two days.

The winners were Mr K. Appleby, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire; Mr Andrew Page, of Uckley, Humberstone, and Mrs S. Hughes, of Ruthin. The £8,000 weekly prize was shared by Mr Roy Ambrey, of Reading, Berkshire; Mr Alan Melville, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire; and Mr Roy Burgess, of Wandsworth Common, south-west London, each of whom receives £2,666.

Portfolio cards can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to Portfolio Gold, *The Times*, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

## Pregnancy 'trap' for 10,000

More than 10,000 women a year could be forced to continue with an unwanted pregnancy if proposed changes in the law are introduced, Mrs Wendy Savage, a leading consultant obstetrician, said yesterday (*Our Science* Correspondent writes).

Mrs Savage said she and 600 members of Doctors For A Woman's Choice on Abortion (DWCA) "deplored" the legislative changes put forward by Mr David Alton, the Liberal MP.

Mr Alton is introducing a private member's Bill which calls for the reduction of the limit at which an abortion can legally be performed from 28 to 18 weeks.

Mrs Savage said almost 11,000 women had abortions at 17 weeks or later last year. "Many of these women are delayed because of the health service system," she said.

"They include a high proportion of very young women and a disproportionate number of the underprivileged, including those who are mentally ill or handicapped." She said DWCA supported a reduction in the number of abortions. "But we want this to be achieved by reducing the need for such operations, not by forcing women to continue with an unwanted pregnancy."

Only 29 very late abortions, involving pregnancies of 25 or more weeks were performed among the total of 172,286 carried out last year, Mrs Savage said.

## Red Cross to help victims of Aids

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

British Red Cross workers are to offer Aids sufferers home care, meals on wheels and "cosmetic camouflage" to help them conceal the physical effects of the disease.

Plans to involve 100,000 volunteers in community care for victims of the virus were announced at an international conference of Red Cross societies in London yesterday.

Miss Christine Reeves, services director of the British organization, said: "This will be a natural extension of many existing services which will apply both to infected persons, their friends and families. We want to help demolish the barriers that exist against people with Aids."

Improved community care combined with the best medical treatment could improve the survival prospects of sufferers, Mr Richard Rector, of the American National Association of People With Aids, said.

A demonstration of how cosmetics can be used to cover skin blemishes caused by Aids was given at the meeting.

## Lloyds plans link with rival credit card club

By Colin Campbell

Lloyds Bank is expecting formal confirmation today that it has been accepted as a member of the Visa credit card group, making it the first British clearing bank to hold membership of two rival credit cards.

Lloyds formally put forward its application to Visa at a meeting in Amman, Jordan, last week. Applications by other British clearing banks who issue rival cards are expected to follow.

The bank has yet to decide whether its Visa card would be a debit card (enabling purchases to be immediately debited from a bank account) or whether it could be used in cash dispensing machines.

Mr Ron McAvoy, national co-ordinator of Frontline, a support group for Aids sufferers, said: "Many people with the disease are afraid to leave their homes because they fear they can be identified. Anything which helps them feel able to go about their normal lives is welcome."

● Cliff Richard, the singer, has criticized pop songs which appear to condone promiscuity. In an interview in *Woman* magazine published today he objects to the hit song "I Want Your Sex" by George Michael.

"With all the publicity about Aids, the title alone is glorification of something we don't need at the moment," he said.

● Needle exchange schemes aimed at preventing drug addicts becoming infected through shared equipment were criticized by a specialist yesterday. Dr Peter Wood, a consultant psychiatrist at Waddlesworth Hospital, Bradford, said there was evidence that more people might inject because more needles were available.

## Prison siege SAS-style operation condemned

By Kerry Gill

The Scottish Council for Civil Liberties said yesterday it was appalled at the military-style operation that ended the Peterhead prison siege during the early hours of Saturday morning.

"Having used this kind of military attack, with the apparent involvement of the SAS, the prisoners will use up and use similar tactics," Dr Carol Jones, of the council's executive, said.

Although the authorities refuse to discuss details of the rescue of the prison officer, Mr Jackie Stuart, it is widely believed that the operation was carried out by the SAS. Dr Jones said: "It is a horrific thing to look forward to, but sooner or later the prison officer is going to be seriously injured or even killed. If the prison authorities adopt a military style of action you can anticipate a great deal more organization among prisoners contemplating taking a hostage."

Dr Jones is to seek a mandate from her executive



Mr Stuart at home with his wife, Betty, after his release.

to draw up a critique of the Peterhead siege, in which Mr Stuart was held for 105 hours. The report, detailing the council's views on how the siege and the rescue operation were conducted, will then be sent to the Scottish Office.

Peace in the prisons could not be achieved by military

## Risk of mayhem 'unless penal policies change'

There will be mayhem in Britain's prisons unless the Government's penal policies are reversed, the Prison Reform Trust says in its annual report today.

The warning from Sir Monty Finniston, the trust's chairman, comes as Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, made clear that he has decided against private prisons.

However Mr Hurd is keen to use private enterprise skills in speeding construction of

new prisons. He has set up a new Prisons Buildings Board to encourage this.

In the trust's report, Sir Monty says politicians of both main parties had presided over an apparently unending increase in the size of the prison population, which topped 50,000 in England and Wales.

"This is partly why I have concentrated upon the potential for mayhem and disorder

if current penal policies are not reversed", he says.

"Obviously, there are more persuasive arguments for sensible measures of prison reform than the threat of industrial warfare, riot, arson and insurrection."

"Yet such events are visible and politically significant symptoms of a far more deep-seated malaise. It does not require too great a leap of imagination to view the festering penal slums of Brixton,

general secretary of the Scottish Prison Officers' Association, said: "The action had to be taken. Mr Stuart's life was in danger and perhaps it should have happened sooner, but I respect the judgement of the professionals on the scene."

The association is to meet officials of the Scottish Home and Health Department later this week when they will demand special, contained units for the "hard core" of violent prisoners in Scotland's jails.

Mr Renton said such units should be built in every prison. They should not necessarily be harsher, but should be self-contained with a high ratio of prison officers to inmates and separate from the rest of the prison.

"We are having to say to the department that unless they do this then we will have to take steps ourselves such as locking these men in their cells for most of the day."

Meanwhile, Mr Stuart said yesterday that he felt fine, apart from some bruising.

The reason behind Mr Hurd's decision against private prisons is his belief that jail custody is the business of the state.

He has received a blow from the latest total of prisoners in police cells who should be in jail in England and Wales. The figure has reached 842, the highest level this year.

## Warning on gutter journalism

By Richard Evans  
Media Editor

Gutter journalism could lead to government restrictions on all newspapers, the new president of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors said yesterday.

"One huge scandal, surrounding some of the worst examples of journalistic excess could lead to all of us paying the price of the outrageous behaviour of those of our colleagues that the profession and the industry has failed to condemn", Mr Keith Parker said.

Mr Parker, editor of the Wolverhampton-based *Express and Star* for 10 years, told the guild's annual meeting in Durham that the end result could be a protection of privacy Act swept through Parliament on a popular tide of sentiment. He called for a stronger Press Council.

Although he did not mention the *Daily Star* by name, his remarks will be interpreted as applying specifically to that newspaper, which has increasingly featured nude photographs and stories about sex since it linked last month with *Sunday Sport*.

The Press Council, the duties of which include maintaining the character of the British Press "in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards", is under increasing pressure to condemn the content of the newspaper.

Sir Zelman Cowen, chairman, said yesterday: "It is plainly within the remit of the council to be concerned with this matter of standards". He would not say whether the council would discuss the *Daily Star* at its next meeting. Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the campaigner for cleaner television, said yesterday: "My anxiety about the *Daily Star* is that the entrance of something like this into our life will lower the whole culture of our media. If you get soft porn in a newspaper, it will make the battle to get soft porn removed from the television screen and other areas of life that much more difficult."

Meanwhile ITV chiefs will consider tomorrow banning advertising the *Daily Star*. ● Tesco supermarkets has withdrawn a £400,000 a year advertising contract with the *Daily Star* after complaining about the newspaper's treatment of women. Woolworths and the Co-Op may follow.

## Sabbath drinkers endure protest for 2p tipples

By John Cooney

"Two pence, please sir", the harried crier demanded for a pint of Carlsberg lager yesterday afternoon in the Hillsborough Bar in Hillsborough, Co Down.

About 300 drinkers jostled eagerly with one another to obtain this low price lager, or a coveted pint of Guinness or a cherished pint of Bass, all for the same bargain price.

Demand was also brisk for generous measures of whisky, while women slipped sherry or port, all for two pence a drink. Children were able to enjoy soft drinks for the princely sum of 1p.

As the drinkers dispersed liberally with their hard-earned pennies, a crowd of about 50 stood outside in the rain protesting at the liquid inquiry within.

They were members of the Rev Ian Paisley's Free Presbyterian Church, and they were in full voice against the opening of public houses in Northern Ireland on a Sunday for the first time since 1923.

Both the Sunday revellers and the defenders of the traditional dry sabbath had one thing in common - they knew that the place to be was the Hillsborough Bar, which is owned by Mr Gordon Harvey, chairman of the Federation of

the Retail Licensed Trade.

The revellers had come to the Hillsborough to take advantage of the special offer of 1923 prices. The protesters had come to single out Mr Harvey as an enemy who was destroying the Ulster sabbath.

Mr Harvey said that Ulster publicans had the opportunity to compete commercially with other establishments such as hotels and clubs which have enjoyed the right to sell drink on Sunday.

But he dismissed the suggestion that the law, which allows Ulster's 1,800 public houses to open for two hours at

Sunday lunchtime and for three hours in the evening, would mean a social revolution in the province.

"It will give people freedom of choice", he said. As a result of the new law people could bring their families and enjoy food as well as a pint.

But the Rev Stanley Barnes, the local Free Presbyterian minister, denounced the opening of public houses on a Sunday and said that the clubs should be closed as well.

He and his followers distributed leaflets showing that Ulster has a spiralling alcohol problem. Many of the drink-

ers, he claimed, were outsiders. There was little demand from the people of Hillsborough for drinking on a Sunday.

This was not the view of Mr Desmond Patterson, the owner of the Ploagh Bar, near by. Mr Patterson was finding it difficult to cope with the demand and he regretted that he had not opened the lounge.

But he had no regrets at not offering 1923 prices. "I have more sense than to do that. I would soon be out of business as would Mr Harvey if we offered that all the time", he said.

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# British ferries threatened by move to tighten safety

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Up to two thirds of the ships in the British cross-channel ferry fleet could be forced out of service under proposals being considered by the Department of Transport.

Officials believe the vessels, all at least 17 years old, face a greater risk of capsizing if holed than modern ferries.

The ferries were built to standards introduced in 1965, which the inquiry which followed the Zebrugga disaster said may make them substantially less safe than modern ships.

However sources in the ferry industry say the pro-

posals will make no difference to safety and will force passengers on to Continental ferries which may not even comply with the 1965 standards, let alone the later 1980 and 1984 rules.

The inquiry report said: "Immediate consideration should be given to phasing out vessels built under the 1965 rules unless they meet, or can be modified to meet, at least the 1980 standards."

It said that, if damaged below the waterline, ships built to the 1965 regulations may be more likely to take water in on the car deck, with a higher risk of capsizing, than

ferries built to the 1980 or 1984 standards.

About two-thirds of the British ferry fleet were built to the 1965 standards. It is thought the future of many could be at risk.

A consultative document from the Department of Transport says it is considering introducing, as soon as possible, regulations which will require all roll-on roll-off passenger ferries which were built in accordance with the 1965 or earlier rules to comply with the revised standard of survivability.

The ferry companies are making the complex calculations necessary to see to what extent 1965-rule ferries comply with the 1980 regulations.

They have been given until December 1 to submit the calculations for their oldest vessels and until April for the remainder.

One shipping industry source said that implementation of the recommendation would make no contribution to improving safety standards. The 1965-rule ferries were not unsafe. The only effect of forcing British ferries out of service would be that people would travel on Continental ferries which in many cases probably did not comply with the 1965 regulations.

After pressure from Britain, the International Maritime Organization may move with unusual speed to achieve international adoption in November of changes to passenger ferries because of the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster. Most of these changes have already been adopted by Britain. They include making it an absolute requirement that watertight doors should be closed before sailing and the fitting of bridge warning lights and closed circuit television to check doors have been closed.

The inquiry at Dover into the deaths of 188 people aboard the Herald of Free Enterprise, which began four weeks ago, is expected to end tomorrow.



Sven Voss, aged nine, from West Germany, with the smile of someone who is \$25,000 better off. He won first prize in the Rubik Olympics in London, where he was the youngest competitor in the contest to see who could solve the infuriating Rubik magic puzzle - a derivation of the Rubik Cube - in the fastest time. With him is the game's inventor, Professor Erno Rubik.

The Swire Group

## Ballots boom: 1

# Reform society to oversee rash of local polls

Government plans for local authority schools and housing will both involve a huge number of small-scale ballots of parents and tenants. Each will have to be properly scrutinized and organized. One result may be an inflow of public money into the Electoral Reform Society which, as well as overseeing elections, campaigns for abolishing Britain's first-past-the-post voting system. David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent.

The Education Reform Bill to be published this autumn will greatly enhance the role of school governors by giving them the opportunity to withdraw their schools from local authority control.

As a result it will put a premium on properly conducted ballots of parent-governors, when they decide whether to opt out, and elections of parents' representatives. Thousands of small elections will have to be held throughout the country and the Government is seeking the advice of the Electoral Reform Society on how they ought to be conducted to guard against accusations of unfairness.

There will also be an elections boom in housing. Already Civil Servants from the Department of the Environment are relying heavily on the society's assistance for elections among the tenants of new town development corporations, who are to be transferred to other landlords.

They are likely to be followed, according to the housing White Paper published last week, by ballots that might eventually involve 13 million people living in council homes being asked if they would like to switch to a private or housing association landlord.

The upshot will be thousands of small-scale ballots, each needing to be conducted in such a way as to be beyond legal challenge. For they will be elections with high stakes: whether a local authority loses its housing, whether a school moves down the road to independence, and perhaps also to selection of pupils on the grounds of ability.

The Electoral Reform Society, founded in the late nineteenth century, has two sides. Its ballot services division is well known as the organizer, recently, of the Social Democratic Party's ballot on merger with the Liberals. It regularly oversees elections for trade union offices.

Its campaigning wing argues in favour of changes in the parliamentary electoral system, favouring the single-transferable vote method of selecting candidates. Any increase in the revenues of the society, which is a non-profit

making company, might be channelled into its campaigning work. But the society's expertise is unique and the Government may have nowhere else to turn.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, said last week that he wanted to "offer a remedy to council tenants who receive a poor service from their town hall". In his forthcoming housing Bill he will give himself powers to organize a way of finding out what tenants want.

An approximation of how he will do it has been on display recently in the new towns of Telford and Peterborough. As the development corporations which have moulded the towns are wound up, the Government wants to transfer their tenants to other landlords.

In Telford, the main competitors are Wrekin District Council on one side and a consortium of five housing associations on the other. To be fair to both sides, and to the tenants, the Department of the Environment called in the Electoral Reform Society to advise on what ballot papers should say, what kind of canvassing should be allowed, and to act as umpire in the contest and oversee the results.

It has been playing a similar role in Peterborough. In both places tenants will be allocated to a new landlord on the basis of their choice, unless they live in sheltered accommodation, in which case the verdict of the majority will hold.

In Telford both sides were given £20,000 to put their case. The Peterborough contestants are getting £25,000 each, the money coming from the Government. The Electoral Reform Society's fee, at £2,000, is modest. The actual costs of the elections, so far undisclosed, are being borne by the development corporations.

In Telford's case 9,000 properties are being polled, a drop in the ocean compared with the 4.5 million council houses in England and Wales that may in time all have to be balloted.

Tomorrow: Counting the votes of parents

A public inquiry into the unexplained disappearance of a 160,000 dead weight tonnes bulk carrier with the loss of 44 British lives opens in London today (Our Transport Correspondent writes).

The ship, the Derbyshire, was lost in a typhoon in the Pacific Ocean in September 1980, without any distress signal being received. The only evidence of wreckage was a photograph taken some weeks later of a damaged lifeboat believed to be from the Derbyshire.

It is thought that at the inquiry Mr Geoffrey Brice,

QC, representing the National Union of Seamen and the officers' union, Numast, will attempt to establish that the loss of the Derbyshire may have been caused by a structural defect. Evidence is likely to be drawn from sister ships to show that they suffered fractures in steel plates on deck.

Two internal Department of Transport inquiries have been unable to find an explanation for the loss of the ship.

A report published by the department last year said that circumstantial evidence

pointed to massive structural failure but that was not in itself conclusive.

Having for years refused to hold a public inquiry, the department last December changed its mind after the loss of a sister ship, the Kowloon Bridge, off the coast of Ireland.

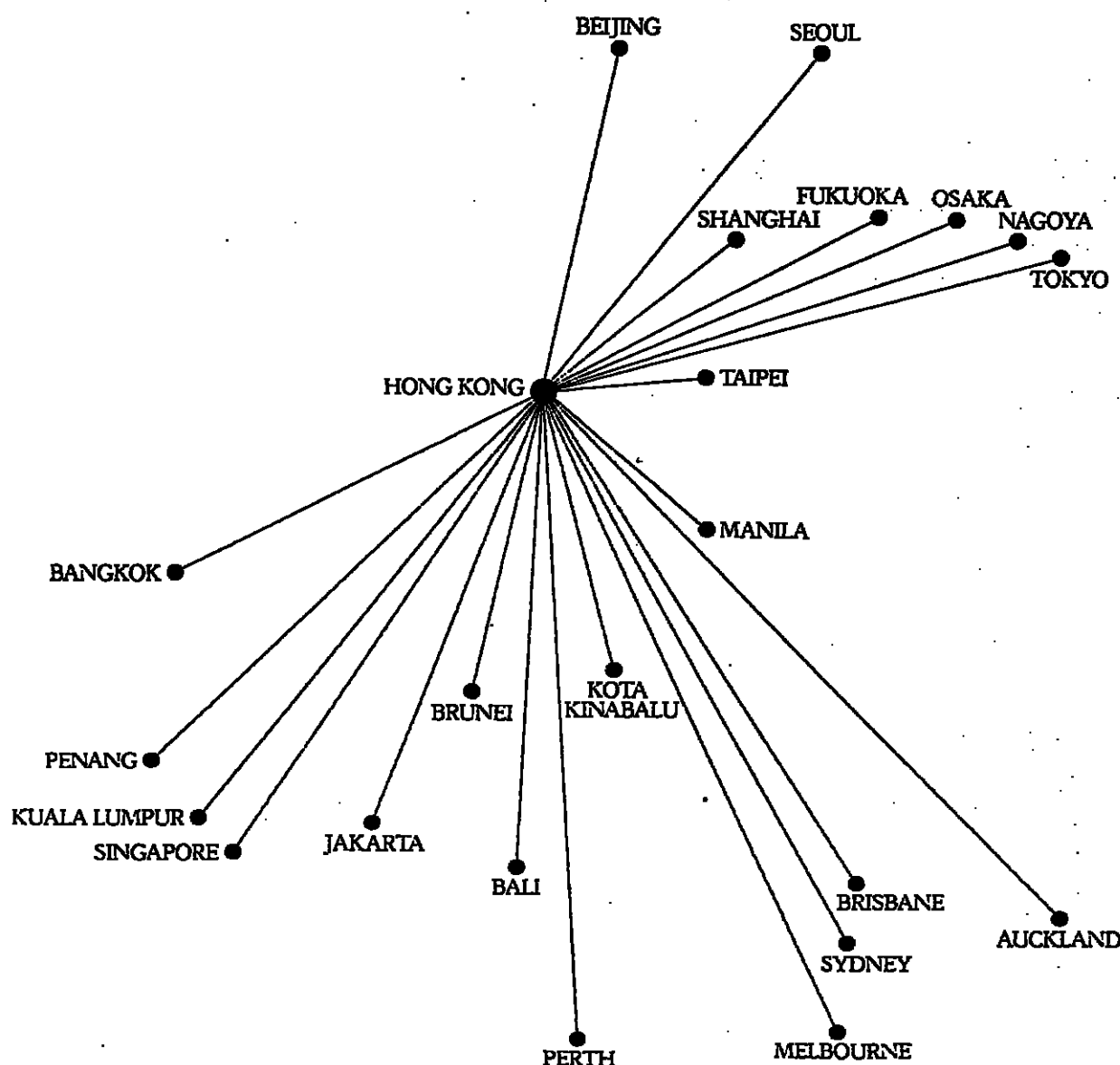
Although the loss of the Kowloon Bridge was mainly attributed to bad weather and not to any structural defect, the department recognized that her loss increased concern about what had happened to the Derbyshire.

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# Barristers oppose mixed practices

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Bar fears that legal service to the public will suffer if mixed partnerships between solicitors and other professions such as accountants or surveyors are accepted by the Law Society.

In a submission to the society published today, the Bar suggests that such partnerships would lead to many firms of solicitors being swallowed up by big firms of accountants and to a reduction in choice to the public.

But in the event of the Law Society accepting such partnerships, the Bar says it would be artificial, impractical and "unduly restrictive of the services barristers would be able to provide" for them to limit their dealings to solicitors, and will press for direct access to the other professionals.

In its paper, made in response to a Law Society discussion document, the Bar says that such arrangements would lead to large firms of accountants setting up legal departments throughout the country.

In some cases this might

involve taking over the local solicitors altogether, resulting eventually in a monopoly shared by a few large national firms of accountants, solicitors and surveyors. Given their existing size, the Bar predicts accountants would dominate such partnerships.

Another objection raised by the Bar is that mixed partnerships would be likely to give rise to severe conflicts of interest. If the client employed the firm for accountancy services and a legal problem arose, there would be great pressure on him to use the firm for legal advice.

Equally, mixed partnerships might give rise to serious problems for professional discipline, contrary to the public interest, the Bar says.

The Bar adds that barristers should not be free to join mixed partnerships, as this would erode the benefits of a separate Bar; mixed partnerships would seek to "cream off the more able barristers".

This was a particular risk with specialists in fields such as trusts, commercial law and trade marks.

# UK has highest inflow of migrants since 1964

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

An increase in the number of people from outside the Commonwealth migrating to the United Kingdom has helped to achieve the highest recorded inflow since the International Passenger Survey began in 1964. But more British citizens are arriving here than are leaving.

Government Statistical Service statistics show that the inflow increased by 15 per cent in 1985 over the previous year to reach a peak of 232,000. The outflow of 174,000, was higher than 1984, but lower than any earlier year.

The resulting net gain of 59,000 people intending to stay for a year or more continues the recent trend for the UK of increasing net gains. There was a small gain in

the balance of migration of British citizens in 1985, whereas in the past a substantial net loss was usual. The inflow of British citizens increased by 16 per cent compared with the previous year to reach 110,000, the highest figure for more than 10 years.

The extra inflow came mainly from British citizens arriving from the European community (32,500 compared with 11,800 in 1975), from South Africa (12,400 against 6,800) and the United States (11,100 against 6,000).

There was a net gain of 57,000 non-British citizens coming to the UK in 1985 with the intention of staying for a year.

International Migration 1985 (Stationery Office, £5.80).

مكتبة الامم









## The Mercedes-Benz 200-300E series. Choose breathtaking performance or remarkable economy. Elegance is standard.

It was perhaps a formidable automotive engineering challenge to create a mid-size range of cars that was true to the Marque yet could meet diverse demands, from high mileage businessman to fast moving executive.

The Mercedes-Benz 200-300E series met the challenge. A range of six models, four petrol and two diesel, with a choice of engine sizes from two litres to three litres. Yet not one car in the range is a compromise. The shape and dimensions are shared but in six variations that can be precisely matched to individual needs and personal tastes.

Model	Engine Size (cc)	Number of Cylinders	Bhp (DIN)	0-62mph (secs)	Max mph	Standard Transmission	Mpg (litres/100km)		
							Urban	55mph	75mph
Petrol 200	1997	4	109	12.6	116	5 speed Manual	25.1 (11.2)	46.1 (6.1)	38.7 (7.7)
230E	2299	4	136	10.4	126	5 speed Manual	25.4 (11.1)	45.6 (6.2)	38.7 (7.7)
260E	2599	6	166	9.5	133	4 speed Automatic	22.8 (12.4)	34.4 (8.2)	28.5 (8.9)
300E	2962	6	188	8.2	139	4 speed Automatic	22.1 (12.8)	34.0 (8.3)	28.2 (10.0)
Diesel 250D	2497	5	90	16.5	109	5 speed Manual	31.7 (8.9)	52.3 (5.4)	40.4 (7.0)
300D	2996	6	109	13.7	116	5 speed Manual	28.8 (8.8)	52.3 (5.4)	40.4 (7.0)

Source: Manufacturer's Figures/Official Government Fuel Consumption Figures.

Each car is first and foremost an exercise in engineering excellence, designed to compete not simply against competitive makes but against much tougher rivals: the Mercedes-Benz models they replaced. These cars are lighter yet stronger and safer than their predecessors. They combine higher engine power and improved acceleration with considerably reduced fuel consumption.

As with every new generation Mercedes-Benz, these saloons were designed and developed during a nine-year programme. They demonstrate how more room can be created without an increase in size and how improved ergonomics can produce a better driving environment. The uncluttered outer skin forms an aerodynamically efficient shape, yet still retains the unmistakable and timeless Mercedes-Benz identity.

The 200-300E series demonstrates incredibly tenacious road-holding ability. A long wheelbase and wide track help, but it's mostly due to a revolutionary suspension system: shock-absorber struts, independent front suspension and the unique Mercedes-Benz multi-link independent rear suspension.

There are dual-circuit servo assisted disc brakes on all four wheels and on the 260E and 300E there's the additional security of ABS anti-lock braking as standard. Safety innovations include electronic tensioners for the front seat belts and pedals that swing away to limit the danger of injury to the driver's feet in the event of an accident.

Performance, handling, comfort and reliability are all fundamental to the 200-300E series. Timeless Mercedes-Benz styling, quality of finish and retained value give the cars their enviable reputation. A reputation unique to the name Mercedes-Benz.



Engineered like no other car in the world.



## WORLD SUMMARY

## Postal campaign to boost Bork

Washington — President Reagan, using a tactic that has worked in other battles with Congress, has called on Americans to flood Capitol Hill with letters of support for Judge Robert Bork, his nominee to the US Supreme Court (Christopher Thomas writes).

The move is part of an intensified campaign by Mr Reagan to save Judge Bork from being rejected by Senators. The decision will be extremely close, and present indications are that he could be rejected when the Senate Judiciary Committee votes tomorrow on the nomination. The White House has asked wavering Senators to meet the President this week. In his weekly radio address, Mr Reagan said opponents of Judge Bork wanted to thwart the desire of the American people to have judges who would bring criminals to justice.

## Anouilh tribute Mexican choice

Paris (AFP) — President Mitterrand of France and the Prime Minister, M. Jacques Chirac, were among hundreds to pay tribute yesterday to the genius of the French playwright Jean Anouilh, who died in Lausanne on Saturday, aged 77.

The French Communist leader, M. François Mitterrand, said France had lost one of its greatest post-war authors. M. Chirac described Anouilh as one of the great French dramatists of the 20th century.

Anouilh was born in 1910 in Figeac, in the south of France. He wrote more than 30 plays, including 'The Broken Heart' and 'The Foolish Wives'.

He was a member of the Académie Française and the Académie des Beaux-Arts. He was also a member of the Académie de la Comédie-Française.

Anouilh was a close friend of the poet Paul Eluard and the writer Jean Cocteau. He was also a friend of the painter Marc Chagall.

The soldier had been wounded by machine-gun fire from hilltop positions of the South Lebanon Army militia. An ambulance flying under UN flags also came under fire, and one of five bullets to hit the vehicle killed the soldier.

## Runcie visits Egypt



Cairo (Reuters) — The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, left, met President Mubarak yesterday at the end of a week's visit to Egypt.

Earlier he met leaders of the country's Christian churches. Dr Runcie told reporters his visit to Egypt had nothing to do with attempts to secure the release of his personal envoy, Mr Terry Waite, who was kidnapped in Lebanon last January.

## Soap opera image could cost Democrats the White House

The bland and tortuous presidential race has suddenly acquired, on the Democrats' side, a touch of Jacobean melodrama. Within two brief weeks one candidate has been killed, another has been tarred with a charge of engineering its demise, one has collapsed in a spectacular flood of tears while rumours, forebodings and innuendoes abound.

There is every prospect that the remaining six contenders will end up eliminating each other in the full glare of the television spotlights or being swiftly dispatched by the press, leaving no one to champion the party against the maraudings of the emboldened Republicans.

The cumulative effect of the crises — Mr Gary Hart's collapse, Mr Joseph Biden's withdrawal, Mrs Patricia Schroeder's loss of nerve and Mr Michael Dukakis's skulduggery — has alarmed the whole party. "The soap operas can't go on if we're going to win the White House," one Democrat pollster said.

To the public, running a campaign becomes a metaphor for running a government, another remarked. "These kinds of episodes reinforce the impression in the public's mind that Democrats can't manage things." Indeed, the speculation now is not who's up or who's down, but who's next.

The problem is that all the players are new. The American public has not really seen them before, and is so absorbed looking at the faces, gestures and personalities that it is not listening to the policies they are enunciating.

They have had no chance to display strengths or weaknesses over time — as European politicians do — and so one false cue or one bad performance can be fatal. The maddening press gives a poor review, and the campaign collapses in a loss of confidence and momentum.

It is still an open question whether Mr Dukakis, the Governor of Massachusetts, can step over the bodies of the two top aides he reluctantly relinquished for their deceit in compiling and leaking the Kinross/Biden video, while denying any involvement.

On the Republican stage the play may seem a repetitive rerun of the long-running Reagan show, but the main players are considerably more experienced. Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, has held his own, increasing his cash and popularity ratings, while shrugging off the threatened fall-out from the Iran-Contra scandal.

His European trip made some useful headlines at Washington View.

By Michael Binyon

home, gave an appearance of statesmanship and pleased some of the ethnic groups — even though his failure to rise to moments demanding spontaneity and engagement did little to dispel the image of dullness (all he could say, gazing at Anshwiz, was "this is a great monument").

Mr Robert Dole, the Senator from Kansas, has also risen inexorably, tackling the right with vocal doubts over the new arms control agreement and a swift amendment to cut off Iranian oil imports. The resignation of his wife, Mrs Elizabeth Dole, from the Cabinet to help him may anger feminists, but it has impressed conservatives with the image of family solidarity.

The Rev Pat Robertson has also moved surefootedly, playing down the preacher in him, and the conversations with God while demonstrating an impressive ability to raise money and get out the vote in straw polls of Republican activists in Michigan and Iowa. Even General Alexander Haig has kept his explosive personality under firm control.

From Nicholas Beeston Dubai

Iranian long-range artillery pounded at least four Iraqi towns yesterday after Tehran mobilized scores of high-speed attack craft in the northern Gulf.

Tehran warned residents of the shelling 24 hours in advance and said the barrage was in retaliation for Iraqi air raids over the past weeks against economic, military and residential targets in Iran.

There were fears that the new round of tit-for-tat bombardment could spark off a resumption of the "war of the cities" which cost thousands of civilian lives until an unofficial ceasefire was respected last February on both sides.

Iran claimed that the southern Iraqi city of Basra took the brunt of the morning bombardment and two other centres near by were hit as well as one town on the northern border with Iran. The resumption of the land war, followed the mobilization of scores of fast patrol boats near the Persian Gulf.

Revolutionary Iranian forces on Friday night and Saturday. According to Tehran, the Iranian navy was part of naval operations in the Persian Gulf.

Speculation in Washington that the US government was planning to send a fleet of ships to the Persian Gulf to protect oil tankers from Iranian attacks.

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## Iranian land and sea attacks fan Gulf crisis

## New 'war of the cities' feared



The Australian fishing boat, Shannon Bluff, whose captain died in an Iraqi attack last week, being towed back to Dubai harbour.

## Albania coming in from the cold

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Albania, with which socialist Britain has not and will not have any relations, has been accused of having normal relations with all those states that are in a correct step towards the socialist path.

The official Communist Party newspaper, Zeri i Popullit, said that Albania was a socialist state and that it was in a correct step towards the socialist path.

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Britain produced evidence that the move could not have been made without the knowledge of the Albanian authorities, which Albanian denied. In 1985 the International Court of Justice awarded Britain £243,847 in compensation for Albanian refusal to pay.

Britain responded by refusing to allow ships which the Albanians claimed were British to enter Albanian waters.

The dispute began in 1982 when the British ship, the *Shannon Bluff*, was seized by the Albanians.

The ship was seized by the Albanians and was held for several days.

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## Senate curbs Reagan's SDI

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The Senate has voted to compel President Reagan to comply with limits set by the 1979 Salt 2 arms control agreement and has curbed development of his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

The developments are bound to lead to a serious confrontation between Congress and the White House. Mr Reagan responded to the vote by threatening to veto the entire \$303 billion (£187 billion) military authorization Bill.

The indications are that the Democrats would be unable to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to override the veto. But Senate Democrats warned that they would keep sending the proposal back to Mr Reagan.

Sooner or later he will have to sign a Bill that pays for the arms and women who defend this country," Senator Robert Byrd, the Democratic leader in the Senate, said.

Although the Salt 2 agreement was never ratified by the Senate, successive administrations have abided by its limits.

NYBORO — The EEC yesterday rejected Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for East-West talks on the partial denuclearization of Northern waters, observing that the Soviet leader's speech in Moscow last week struck a "retrograde step" (Richard Owen writes).

EEC foreign ministers, reviewing European foreign policy for an informal weekend of discussion at this Danish seaside resort, agreed that Mr Gorbachev's proposal for "immediate" consultations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact "contained" no new ideas.

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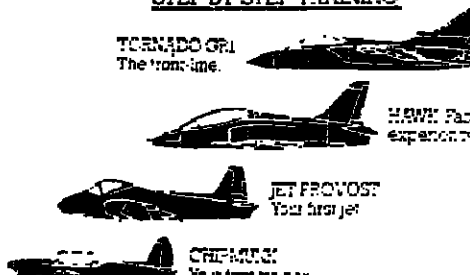
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## Tourists warned to keep out of trouble as tension mounts in Tibet

## Lhasa imposes curfew and press curb

Lhasa (AP) — Chinese authorities imposed a curfew and tried to stop at least one bus carrying foreign tourists from leaving the Tibetan capital yesterday after pro-independence demonstrations in which at least six people died.

Tibetan dissidents posted signs in the streets in Chinese and Tibetan, proclaiming that those killed in Thursday's assault on a police station "died for all the Tibetan people, not for themselves".

A group of Buddhist monks at the Sera monastery, outside Lhasa, said that they hoped to hold another demonstration on Wednesday, the anniversary of Chinese troops moving into Tibet to annex the country in 1950.

A 10 pm curfew was imposed on Tibetans, although foreigners were allowed to move about. Chinese authorities, however, posted warnings at several hostels for travellers that foreigners should not become involved in the unrest, said Mr William Milberger, of San Francisco, a tourist.

Mr Milberger said that the signs were written in Tibetan, but that he was told they read: "There are elements here akin to terrorism. Don't get involved with them. People have been killed and it was because these bad elements had stolen guns from the Chinese and were killing people."

The authorities in Lhasa are continuing to attempt to prevent news from leaving the city. Under Chinese orders, a Western-run hotel censored all outgoing telexes, and efforts to make telephone calls were unsuccessful. However, an Associated Press reporter was able to send out this account with a tourist who flew from Lhasa yesterday.



In the first photographs of Thursday's violence, monks and women hurled stones at a police station in Lhasa as a motorcycle and a sidecar burn near by and (below) protesters gather in a littered street outside a security bureau office.

The tourist, who did not wish to be named, said that soldiers stopped the hotel bus taking him and other foreigners to Lhasa airport yesterday morning.

"They told us, 'You cannot go to the airport. You have to go back to Lhasa.' He said 10 minutes later they were told they could leave."

● DELHI: The Dalai Lama, who has an unwritten understanding with Delhi not to criticize China while he is

living in India, reacted sharply to "wanton Chinese repression in Tibet" and appealed to the international community and human rights groups to intervene (Kuldip Nayar writes).

"I am glad that the Chinese Government has found in me a scapegoat for the Tibetan people's demonstration in Tibet, just as they blamed the Gang of Four for the madness and chaos during the Cultural Revolution," he said.



## Peking taken aback at fury of protesters

From Our Correspondent, Peking

The severity of the demonstration against Chinese rule in Tibet last Thursday has apparently taken the central Government here by surprise. It was the largest and most violent incident of its kind to occur since Tibet's abortive uprising against China in 1959.

In a marked departure from previous practice, China's official media have given wide coverage to the demonstrations. Photographs of a police station and police cars that were burnt in Lhasa on Thursday, China's national day, were carried in the country's leading newspapers at the weekend.

It is now generally acknowledged that the two demonstrations in Lhasa were sparked by the Dalai Lama's 10-day visit to the US which ended last Tuesday. During that visit he outlined a five-point plan for Tibet which included encompassing the region in a "zone of peace", the disarmament of Chinese forces in the region, and talks on Tibet's status as an autonomous region of China.

The last point in particular has rattled China's leadership. In recent days, articles tracing China's allegedly close ties to Tibet all the way back to the seventh century, when a Chinese princess married a Tibetan king, have been featured by the official New China News Agency.

Since the 18th century, when a replica of the Jokhang Temple, Tibet's holiest shrine, was rebuilt in Peking, China's leaders have looked upon the former Hermit Kingdom as their special fiefdom.

Today Chinese officials in Lhasa (population 310,000) point to the \$2 billion (£12 billion) worth of roads, irrigation projects and construction that they have undertaken.

● In reality, Tibetan and Chinese relations have been extremely tense since 1950. ●

since 1950 as a sign of their goodwill towards Tibet.

Those same officials neglect to tell a visiting reporter that a Tibetan can expect a lifespan of only 45 years, compared with the 69 years of his Han Chinese counterpart. Nor do they mention that a Tibetan's average monthly salary of 50 yuan (about £10) equals just half the pay packet taken home each month by an urban worker in eastern China.

The reality is that since 1950, when China first occupied Tibet, relations between Tibetans and Chinese have been extremely tense. The Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled

God-king, once estimated that as many as 1.2 million Tibetans died during the Communist Chinese takeover of their country.

The Chinese do not understand why the Tibetans resent their presence. In their eyes they are helping a formerly backward nation to develop itself.

Chinese in Peking are also upset that the US allowed the Dalai Lama to have a world forum for his views. "Why did the US let him come to New York?" asked a young Chinese graduate student who recently completed his studies in London. "Don't the Americans know that his remarks make us lose face?"

In recent years, in fact, Peking has tried hard to deal

● Chinese in Peking are upset the US let the Dalai Lama have a world forum. ●

more fairly with Tibet. In 1980, after a trip to the region by Mr Hu Yaobang, then general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, the party admitted that it had made "ultra-leftist mistakes" in Tibet. The Chinese administration of the region was dismissed and replaced by someone more sympathetic to Tibetan problems.

Most of the party's ultra-leftist mistakes in Tibet were made during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) when scores of Tibetan temples and monasteries were destroyed and many Tibetans were killed. Today only 26 of 1,500 monasteries and temples in the country are functioning, but more are being rebuilt. Open adherence to Tibetan Buddhism is once again tolerated.

Despite these good signs, a recent visitor to Tibet cannot help but wonder if the culture is being renovated for the benefit of tourists and the hard currency they spend. Last year more than 30,000 tourists from Europe and North America visited Lhasa.

Last week Chinese authorities shut down telephone and telex communication between Lhasa and the outside world. But the airport remained open and tourists continued to be flown in.

The possibility of a full-scale Tibetan revolt looks remote at this stage. Tibet's 1.7 million people are virtually unarmed, while the Han Chinese population of 400,000 may include as many as 50,000 troops. The People's Liberation Army controls all main transportation routes in and out of the region.

## Peace talks begin in El Salvador

From Martha Honey, San Salvador

Peace talks got under way here yesterday, with high-level delegations from the Government and left-wing guerrilla coalition, known by the Spanish initials FMLN-FDR.

The talks, the first in three years and the only dialogue ever held in the capital, are aimed at negotiating a ceasefire within the context of the Central American Peace Plan signed by the region's five presidents in August.

Although both groups view the talks as an important step towards re-establishing dialogue, few people believe they will succeed in ending the eight-year-old war which has cost more than 61,000 lives.

The two sides entered the talks with widely differing negotiating positions. President Duarte has called on the

guerrillas to lay down their arms and join the political process. He cites the 11-point Central American Peace Plan, which outlines steps for implementing a ceasefire within 90 days.

The guerrillas reject this. Their commander, Señor Leonel González, told reporters: "They are trying to achieve at the table what they have not been able to achieve in eight years of war — our surrender."

The guerrillas have proposed discussion around its own document which calls for the formation of a transitional government in which the guerrillas have some power, an integration of the two opposing armies, and elections in which the left can participate.

## Reagan to spell out US demands on Managua

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan is planning to lay down precise demands that Nicaragua must accept before he will agree to stop backing the Contra rebels, whose six-year war could soon collapse unless Congress agrees on substantial new military aid.

The move is an attempt to wrest back some of the initiative in fast-moving developments in Central America, where peace moves are cautiously being made in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua without significant US political involvement.

Reagan administration policy has clearly been knocked off course by the peace accord signed by five Central American presidents in Guatemala on August 7, so much so that there is obvious confusion within the White House about when to submit a new aid request for the Contras.

Senior Nicaraguan diplomats in Washington said that Nicaragua would abide by the Guatemala accord but there was no question of responding to any additional demands laid down by the US.

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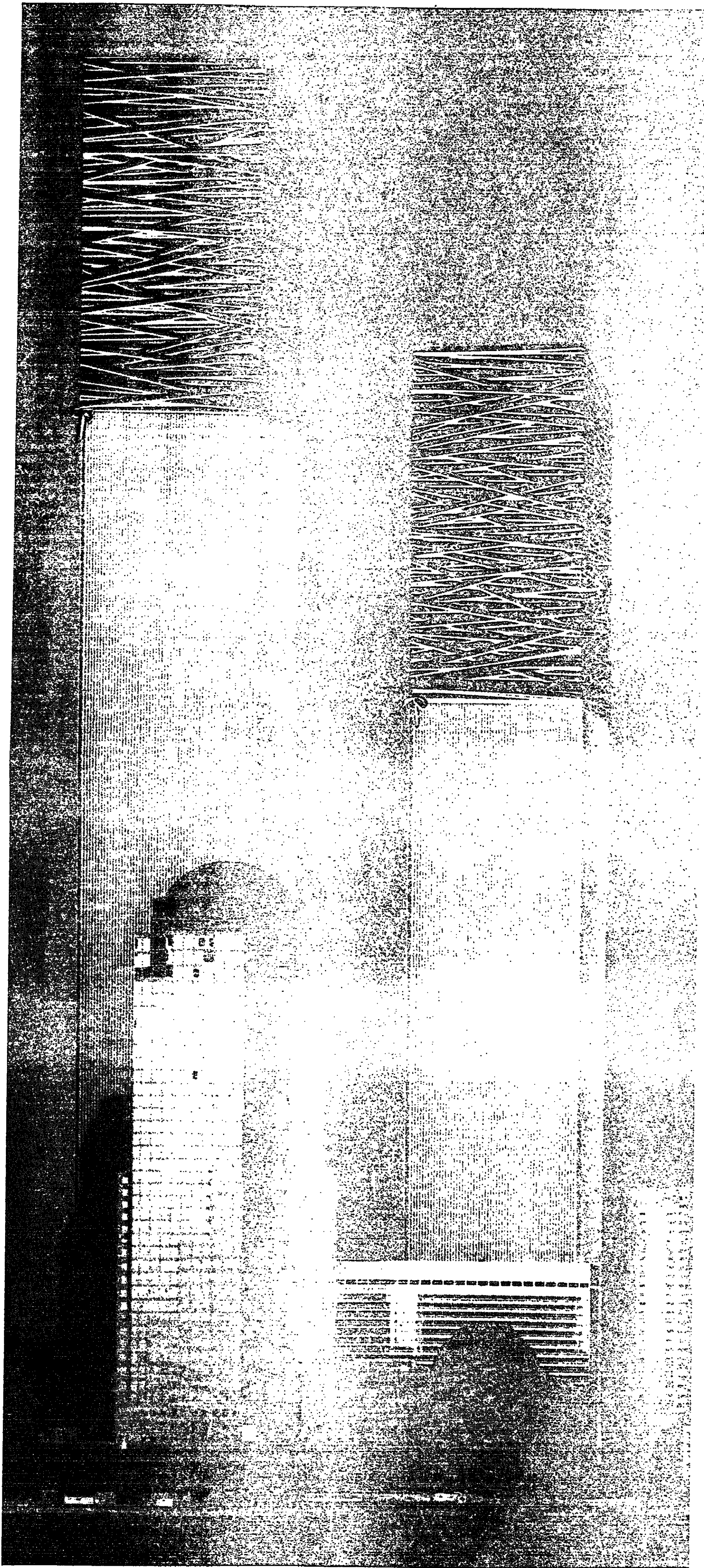
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# Just because you're small, it doesn't mean you can't be powerful.

## 1. Mighty Mouse.

If you thought this first section was going to be a regurgitation of that old chestnut about mice terrifying elephants, you can relax. As it happens, elephants do tend to be afraid that rodents might run up their trunks — but it is highly likely that the humble mouse once played a far more significant role in the history of the world.

Various theories have been put forward to explain why the dinosaurs died out 65 million years ago, such as: raids by hunters in flying saucers; a lack of room in Noah's Ark; a lemming-like mass suicide by all species everywhere at the same time; and even 'Paleoweltschmerz' (i.e. the dinosaurs became so disillusioned with their world that they died of sheer boredom).

However, a somewhat more plausible reason for their extinction is that small shrew-like mammals ate their eggs.

Being warm-blooded animals, the 'mice' were able to pursue a nocturnal way of life, whereas the cold-blooded dinosaurs, whose body temperatures depended on the outside environment, could not. The rodents could therefore have devoured their unguarded eggs with impunity, depleting their numbers until they died out completely.

## 2. Tiny tots.

There are many more examples of small but powerful creatures in the modern animal world. In relation to its size, an ordinary house spider can run eight times faster than Ben Johnson. A flea can jump 130 times its own height. An ant can pull a load 300 times its own weight.

Yet perhaps the most impressive example is that of the Falabella horse.

Derived by crossing Shetland ponies with small English Thoroughbreds, Falabellas stand only 24 inches high. However, they run so fast that, over a short distance, they can beat a full-sized racehorse. For their size, they can leap far higher than the leading showjumpers and they are also exceptionally hardy.

These qualities are shared to varying degrees by other miniature breeds. A Shetland has been known to carry a twelve-stone man for forty miles in one day, while a twelve-inch high golden foal recently survived falling down a steep fifteen-foot bank shortly after being born. (Why this foal should then have been called 'Lucky' is a mystery.)

## 3. The lowest of the low.

The twentieth century has certainly had its share of small and belligerent men — Hitler, Mussolini and Alan Ladd to name but three. However, the person who has come the closest to being a twelve-inch ruler is Attila the Hun. He is thought to have been a dwarf.

Also known as 'the scourge of God', Attila was king of the Huns from 434 to 453. For a time he ruled jointly with his elder brother Bleda (who was actually quite a big Bleda by comparison), but he found this rather tiresome and he murdered him in 445.

His hordes then massacred, looted and burned their way across eastern Europe and finally assailed the Roman Empire. He was defeated once — in Gaul in 451 — but he promptly invaded northern Italy and occupied the imperial palace in Milan, where he had all the paintings altered to show the Roman emperor kneeling at his feet instead of vice versa.

Attila died two years later while making love. It is possible that his diminutive stature contributed to his demise — but history unfortunately does not record whether or not he was standing on a box and fell off.

## 4. Le petit caporal.

No one had as great an effect on Europe again until Napoleon Bonaparte came to prominence at the end of the eighteenth century.

In 1795, at the age of 25, he was in charge of the French army of the interior. He then led the French forces in Italy to brilliant victories over the Austrians, became First Consul for life in 1802, set up what was effectively a military dictatorship and had himself crowned Emperor in 1804.

In defeating the Austrians, incidentally, he also defeated the hero of our first section. The Austrian generals became so desperate that they inked a mouse's feet and placed it on a map to see if it would trace out a path to victory. It didn't.

Yet without his wellingtons on, Napoleon was only five feet six inches tall himself. It is true that he looks impressive in our picture, which shows him crossing the Alps in 1800, but this is a highly idealized portrait. (For one thing, he actually crossed on a mule.)

He was certainly very sensitive about his height. On one occasion, he was searching for a book in his library when he finally spotted it on

the top shelf, well out of his reach. The tall Marshal Monecy dutifully stepped forward. "Permit me, sire," he said. "I am higher than Your Majesty." Napoleon was not pleased. "No, Marshal, you are longer," he snapped.

Eventually, of course, Napoleon's reign came to an end, with one of the earliest stages in his downfall being the series of defeats suffered by his fleet at the hands of Lord Nelson — who was only five feet two. No wonder both men wore such large hats.

## 5. We are not very big.

Queen Victoria, sovereign of the United Kingdom from 1837 and Empress of India from 1876, constantly lamented the fact that she was less than five feet tall.

Strangely, her Uncle Leopold seemed to think that she had the power to rectify this if she wished. "I have not been able to ascertain whether you have grown taller lately," he wrote. "I must recommend it strongly."

Victoria did wield considerable political power, however. In 1839, she forced the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, to resign and later dismissed the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, for committing the unforgivable sin of taking action without consulting her first.

Her close involvement with policy-making and her desire to have her own way sometimes overstepped the proper bounds of a constitutional monarchy, particularly when William Gladstone was Prime Minister.

"Others but herself may submit to his democratic rule, but not the Queen," she wrote after yet another disagreement.

Yet when the longest reign in British history finally came to an end in 1901, the shortest monarch had restored both dignity and popularity to a crown whose future had looked decidedly precarious at the time of her accession.

"Will she be happy in heaven?" wondered a member of the royal household. "I don't know," replied Edward VII. "She will have to walk behind the angels — and she won't like that."

## 6. Not short of words.

Even Queen Victoria was taller than the eighteenth-century poet Alexander Pope. He was only four feet six inches tall as a result of tuberculosis of the bone and a severely-curved spine.

Despite these handicaps, he dominated the London literary scene for almost thirty years — partly on the strength of his sheer talent (his fame was assured at the age of 23 with his 'Essay on Criticism' (1711)), and partly through his stinging attacks on his contemporaries which earned him the nickname 'The Wicked Wasp of Twickenham'.

His verbal assault on Lord Hervey in the 'Epistle to Dr Arbuthnot' (1735) is a fine example:

"Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,

This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings..."

He clearly relished the power that such scathing wit brought him:

"Yes, I am proud; and must be proud, to see

Men not afraid of God afraid of me."

Another writer of the day, William Broome, did suggest that it was Pope's size that stopped many people from fighting back: "His littleness is his protection; no man shoots a wren." But others probably realised that the Wasp was at his most wicked when anyone attacked him, as illustrated by the following composition addressed to a lady who had dared to mock his size:

"You know where you did despise

(Tother day) my little Eyes,

Little Legs, and little Thighs,

And some things, of little Size,

You know where.

You, tis true, have fine black eyes,

Taper Legs and tempting Thighs,

Yet what more than all we prize

Is a Thing of little Size,

You know where?"

## 7. The Prime Miniature.

Two centuries later, David Lloyd George — seen here pointing out his missing inches — was using a similar sharpness with words to achieve power.

It has been argued that he was too obsessed with power for its own sake — "He did not care in which direction the car was travelling, so long as he remained in the driver's seat" (Lord Beaverbrook) — yet the facts remain that he led Britain to victory in the First World War and laid the foundations of the modern welfare state.

Like Pope, Lloyd George once had occasion to cut down someone who made a remark about his size. The chairman of a meeting introduced him thus: "I had expected to find Mr Lloyd George a big man in every sense, but you see for yourselves he is quite small in stature." "In North Wales," came the reply, "we measure a man from his chin up. You evidently measure from his chin down."

Margot Asquith said of him that "he could not see a belt without hitting below it". This was presumably because he could not see much higher.

## 8. The pocket battleship of the desert.

Another small Welshman also played a leading role in the Great War, namely T. E. Lawrence or 'Lawrence of Arabia'. (He actually measured less than five feet six inches, but this tends to be obscured by the fact that the tall Peter O'Toole played him in the David Lean film.)

After joining the Arab army in 1916, the archaeological scholar soon became its chief organising and motivating force. He ran a guerrilla operation against the Turks, blowing up numerous bridges and trains, and in 1917 he captured Aqaba after a 600-mile march.

Further successful actions followed, and when Lawrence returned to Britain as a colonel in 1918, he was awarded the DSO and the Order of the Bath — though he declined both honours as a protest against the breaking of promises made to the Arabs. He then became a close friend and adviser of Winston Churchill, who described him as "one of the greatest beings of our time".

It should be noted, however, that Lawrence's character was full of contradictions — one of which was the need to subject himself to the power of others on occasions. For this reason, he went on to join the lowly ranks of the RAF and the Royal Tank Corps under assumed names — and also paid an admirer to whip him regularly on the buttocks.

## 9. The Mighty Atom.

Astonishingly, there was a third small but powerful Welshman who came to prominence at this time. Jimmy Wilde was only five feet two and weighed just seven stone, yet he was one of the greatest fighters the boxing world has ever known.

He began his career in a fairground booth, where he once performed the incredible feat of knocking over 23 opponents within four hours. All 700 of his challengers in those early days were far heavier than him, but all succumbed to his phenomenal speed and punching power.

Even when he turned professional, Wilde was still conceding as much as two stone to his opponents — but he kept on flattening them. His fame spread, and soon he was known everywhere not only as 'The Mighty Atom', but also as 'The Ghost with the Hammer in his Hands'.

In 1916, at the age of 23, he won the world flyweight title, which he then retained for seven years and four months — a record unequalled to this day.

It is a further mark of Wilde's greatness that he is the only non-American to be rated No. 1 in the 'All-time Greats' lists of 'Ring' magazine — and in 1959 he was elected to the American Hall of Fame.

## 10. The half-pint PC with the ten-gallon memory.

The Japanese have always been good at producing small things, such as miniature trees and Japanese children, and the latest example of their skill is the Epson PC AX2.

No other personal computer packs as much power into as small a space. It would cover only about two-thirds of this page — yet it boasts a 640K random access memory, 20 megabytes of hard disk storage and a 1.2Mb floppy disk drive.

Furthermore, it runs faster than a Falabella, with processing speeds of 10 and 8MHz.

The PC AX2 is fully PC- and AT-compatible. It comes ready to work with any type of monitor and graphics software that you choose, and it can be expanded almost without limit — so there is no danger of it ever becoming extinct.

As you would expect of an Epson, it is so reliable that it could almost be compared to Queen Victoria for longevity.

Yet for all this, the PC AX2 costs only £1699 (RRP exc. VAT), which certainly won't leave you short.

For more information, either: write to Epson (U.K.) Limited, Freepost, Birmingham B37 5BR; call up Prestel \*280#; or ring 0800 289622 free of charge. We think you'll find that the PC AX2 can't be beaten — unlike Lawrence of Arabia, of course...

EPSON

سورة الفاتحة



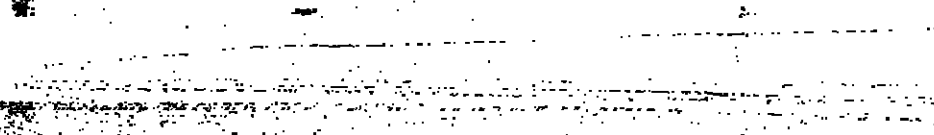
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# Solace in church as troubled times hit island paradise

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results of the *in vitro* studies.

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**JACOB ABER, RICHARD ABER**

1994

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

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**EPSON**



# France races against time in crackdown on Eta networks

French security forces will press ahead today with the most intensive operation ever launched against the Basque separatist organization, Eta.

At least nine more people suspected of links with the group were reported to have been handed over to the Spanish police yesterday under France's summary expulsion procedures. The interrogation continues of another 67 Eta suspects detained in more than 100 raids since the present sweep began after the arrest in south-west France of two senior figures in the movement's military wing.

It is clear that the vast cache of documents seized in a villa near the border with Spain on the same day that one of Eta's senior commanders, Señor Santiago Arrospide, alias "Santi Potros", was captured, has yielded a gold mine of intelligence.

According to French security sources, this includes files containing the names, and in many cases photographs, of 600 people belonging to Eta's underground commandos. There was also information about targets for prospective attacks in France and Spain — including a detailed plan to kidnap a

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

prominent Spanish financier, selected from the pages of *Who's Who In European Banking*.

Armed with such priceless material, French counter-terrorism specialists are working frantically to break up the Eta networks before their members go to ground again. Spanish police experts immediately flew to Paris to assist in this operation, which is being co-ordinated by the Ministry

Bilbao — Spanish police detained more people yesterday in a weekend crackdown on armed Basque nationalism that triggered a wave of violent protests (AFP reports). Eight people were detained in Bilbao and two in the Basque province of Navarra, one of whom was later released, officials said.

of the Interior. Spain's Minister for Military Security, Señor Rafael Vera, is also reported to have arrived in Paris.

The wave of arrests in France, a good many away from Eta's traditional ground in the Pyrenees border region, appears to reflect the discovery of an extensive apparatus providing support facilities — safe houses, stolen cars, and

false papers. A crackdown on the French Basque organizations which openly sympathize with Eta's objectives is also likely.

Although the events of the past few days undoubtedly represent a severe setback for the most extreme wing of Basque separatism, French and Spanish security authorities fear that this latest round-up may yet provoke a violent response.

Among the items seized from the two Eta bases in France was a fully-rigged car bomb, and what is described as an extremely sophisticated manual explaining how to tamper with traffic lights so that they turn red just as a target vehicle approaches. There was also advanced listening equipment that would have enabled Eta to eavesdrop on the most sensitive radio channels used by the Spanish police.

Summing up this unprecedented operation, France's tough Interior Minister, M. Charles Pasqua, gave a warning against complacency. Eta had received a heavy blow, he said, but "we can't say yet that we've given Basque terrorism the coup de grace."



King Juan Carlos of Spain, on his tour of the US, shares a laugh with Mr Clint Eastwood, the Mayor of Carmel, California, at the opening of the Clint Eastwood Youth Programme.

## Third World debt crisis

# Disappointing response to plight of needy

By Paul Vailley

Last week was supposed to be a turning point for the world's poorest people, the hapless subsistence farmers of sub-Saharan Africa. Significant changes were hoped for at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, both under new leaders who have recently spoken of the need to shift multilateral financial policy to take account of the needs of the Third World's destitute.

The received wisdom is that the events in Washington last week were a grave disappointment. But although the response of the major industrial nations was fairly parsimonious the meetings did send out a signal which at a deeper level is more optimistic.

There were three notable failures:

The imaginative initiative by Mr Nigel Lawson, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, to relieve the problems of Africa's most indebted countries founded because the West Germans and Americans are still refusing, for ideological and technical reasons (leavened with an element of sheer tight-fistedness), to cut the interest rates on existing debts.

The proposal by M Michel Camdessus, the IMF's Managing Director, to put an extra \$6 billion (£3.6 billion) into the Fund's Structural Adjustment Facility (which has established the principle of cheap loans to the poorest nations) met with general approval. But no agreement could be reached on who should pay for it, leaving the IMF in the embarrassing position of currently taking more back from developing countries than it lends them.

The much-vaunted \$30 billion (£18.2 billion) from the massive Japanese trade surplus, which was supposed to be recycled in the Third World, simply failed to materialize.

But the long-term advantages may turn out to outweigh these setbacks.

The World Bank, under its new president Mr Barber Conable, is to have a large capital increase. And though this will mainly benefit middle-income countries rather than the poorest, incident at the recently reorganized bank report gave me attempts to translate Mr Conable's rhetoric of bias

efficient and better targeted towards the most vulnerable groups.

Development lobbyists will be pressing for even more. Indeed, the United Nations children's fund, says programmes must be redesigned to promote economic growth not in the traditional cash crop sectors but among the small farmers who produce their nations' food.

They must include regular monitoring, not just of economic indicators on inflation and balance of payments, but of social indicators on nutrition, literacy and infant mortality. The Fund and Bank must also consult more often, and at an earlier stage, with non-governmental agencies working at the grassroots.

Outside the multilateral agencies there are small causes for optimism, too. Mr



M Camdessus: his effort to boost aid fund was thwarted.

Lawson's initiative has added momentum to growing hopes for governments to convert past bilateral loans into grants and to lengthen the repayment period for export credit loans. Britain has already done a lot in this area, as has West Germany, and Canada is to announce similar measures at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Vancouver next week.

Pressure is now growing for this approach to be extended from the bilateral to the multilateral sphere. Mr Lawson has already hinted that the rescheduling of IMF loans, which had previously been prohibited, should be allowed. The writing-off of loans from the EEC's European Development Fund and even, at a later stage from IDA, the World Bank's soft loan facility, are the next obvious steps.

Progress is possible too in the commercial sector.

The plan by Mr James Baker, the US Secretary to the Treasury, to reward compliant debtor countries with increased loans from private banks, has been a conspicuous failure. Commercial banks have shied away and instead, following Citicorp's lead, have set aside part of their profits to cover some of the debts which all now realize the Third World can never totally repay.

So far, however, no specific debts have been written off. Despite the banks' assessment that such debts are now worth only 75 cents in the dollar, Third World countries are still expected to service the debt at 100 cents.

Lobbyists in Britain and the United States are now putting considerable pressure on governments to withhold the banks' tax relief on their lost profits and use the money to finance a scheme which would help both the banks and the debtor countries to reduce specific Third World debts.

Little positive may have been served up last week in Washington. But the indications were that the major financial institutions of the West are at last realizing their share of responsibility for Third World debt. It will not be until next year that it is clear whether this recognition is to be translated into action.

## Natal flood toll rising

Johannesburg — The official death toll in the devastating floods in South Africa's Natal province rose at the weekend to 174 (Our Own Correspondent writes). More than 100 other people are missing, many feared dead.

About 600,000 people, mainly black shack-dwellers in low-lying rural areas and near towns, are estimated to have been left homeless. Epidemics of typhoid and cholera are feared because of flooded sewage systems and polluted rivers.

## Britons killed

Belgrade (Reuters) — Two British tourists, identified only as Mr Harry Holt, aged 67, and his wife Jessie, aged 68, have been found dead at the foot of a cliff in Montenegro.

## Ties restored

Tel Aviv (Reuters) — Israel and Nigeria have agreed in principle to restore low-level diplomatic ties severed in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

## Tidal wave

Karachi — Tidal waves which swept picnickers off Gadani beach, near here, drowned 24 people, including 14 in one family.

## Charity clash

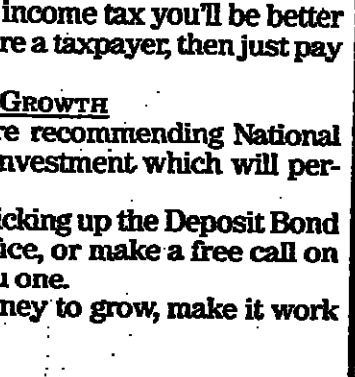
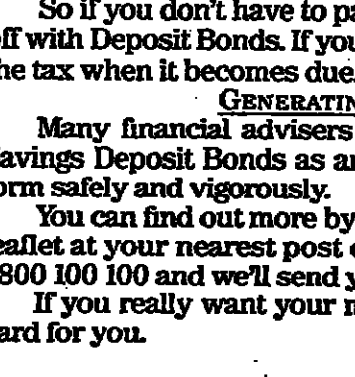
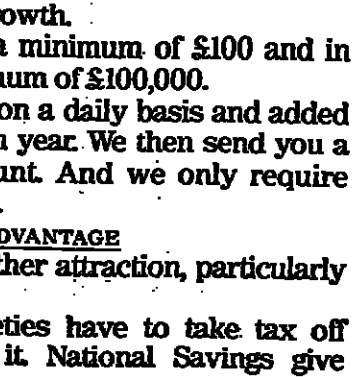
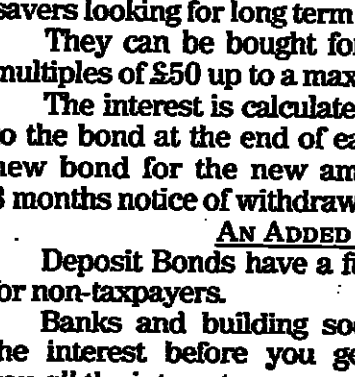
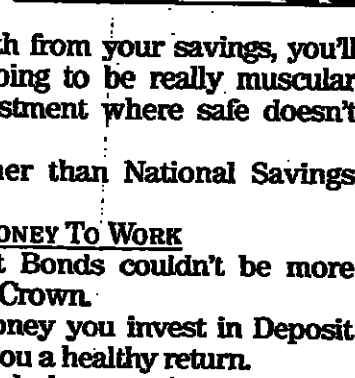
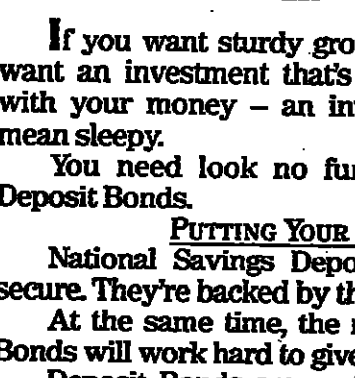
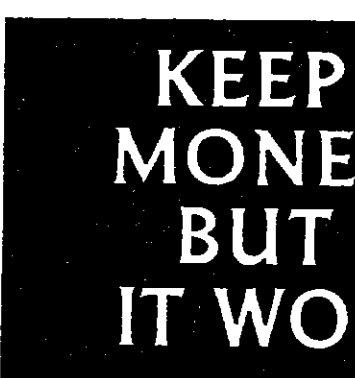
Dhaka (Reuters) — More than 50 people were hurt in clashes with police during a football match between professional footballers and film stars to raise money for Bangladesh flood relief.

## Navy Wasps

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) — Malaysia is buying six Wasp helicopters costing £500,000 from Britain.

## Roads closed

Gerosa (Reuters) — Police closed several main roads along the coast of northeast Spain and told residents to stay indoors after floods caused by torrential rain swept a man to his death.



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## BE PART OF IT.



## SPECTRUM

# Thatcher land by the sea

The Conservative conference starts tomorrow in Blackpool, a location the party managers could hardly have bettered. Not only is it the archetypal English resort but, as William Greaves found, in its approach to making money it exemplifies Thatcherism

**I**f Mrs Thatcher is a fan of the late Stanley Holloway and his immortal Lancashire monologues, then she and her fellow delegates to this week's Conservative Party conference may pluck some comfort from the fact that the zoo which used to be housed between the piers of Blackpool Tower has since been moved to a new home. For it was in that town's most famous fictional visitor young Albert Ramsbottom, took his sick with the 'orse's head' and, stuffed it into the ear of Wallace the lion and paid the price for his temerity by being eaten alive.

Although the decision to return to Blackpool for their annual get-together was taken well before the Tories' triumphant return to power last June, the statistical credence which the election results gave to the existence of a "North-South divide" must have left many of the party faithful wondering whether, by their choice of conference location, they were following in the luckless Albert's footsteps and putting their collective head in the lion's mouth.

Could they really expect a rapturous welcome from a resort which has traditionally catered for the Socialist strongholds of a beleaguered textile industry, and which has for decades been popularly maligned south of the Trent

as the birthplace of the "kiss me quick" hat and the spiritual home of the Edwina Currie chip buttie?

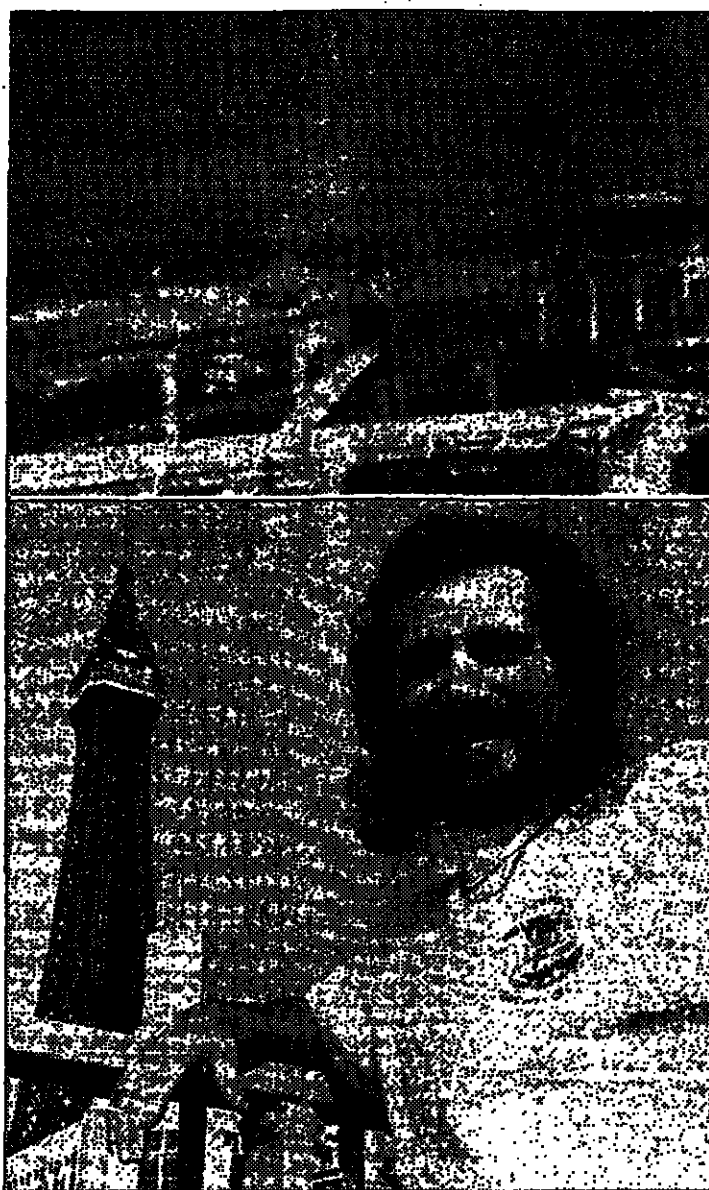
The answer is that they can, for the great irony of Blackpool is that it is the town whose philosophy most accurately exemplifies the new power base of Thatcherism.

And whenever this week's delegates become too immodestly inclined to congratulate themselves on the way they have lured the grass-roots Labour voter into their camp, then all they need do is look out of the windows of their conference centre in the Winter Gardens and gaze upon a town which had the same idea over a hundred years ago, and has been dragging in millions of cloth-capped punters ever since.

Barry Morris, director of tourism for the most spectacularly successful seaside resort in Britain, sums it up in nine words: "We are a working class paradise," he says, "run by capitalism."

The evidence is irrefutable. When, a few years before the turn of the century, the town's mayor, John Bickerstaffe, saw the Eiffel Tower in Paris and decided it was just what Blackpool was short of, he put £20,000 of his own money into the privately-owned company which righted the omission.

Ninety years later the tower, the three piers and the Winter Gardens remain pillars of private enterprise, owned and operated by Lord Delfont's First Leisure



**'If it doesn't pay, then out it comes and in goes something that does'**  
Doris Thompson (above)  
**'It's no good hanging up a mirror ball and saying you're ready'**  
Micky Pattemore (left)

getting £10 from gin and tonic if it can make £20 out of candy floss," says travel agent Tom Percival, the local council's Tory leader. "And it's not interested in running things itself if private enterprise can do it better — and at less risk to the ratepayer. The Labour party here is always grumbling about the money we spend on hospitality and promotion, but without the tourists everyone would be the loser. If they ever get in, it would be a disaster for Blackpool."

Although Blackpool's two Tory MPs both have comfortable majorities of around 7,000, the party came perilously close to losing control of the town hall this year when its overall majority was cut to two. But would Percival's worst fears really be confirmed by a change in political power? "No," says local solicitor and Labour councillor David Owen. "Blackpool is heavily dependent on tourism and it couldn't live on private capital alone. Over the

years the amount of council entertaining has been reduced and we certainly wouldn't want to be inhospitable."

"But not everything here is rosy. Unemployment is running at 15 per cent and we have 4,500 families on the waiting list for houses. What we would take issue with is the funding of the illuminations. Every year they cost the ratepayers around £1 million. I know they are an important attraction but not everyone, especially in the outlying areas of the town, benefits from them. We believe the commercial interests which benefit most should at least meet the council pound for pound in paying the cost."

On one thing, however, everyone is agreed. To keep the town bustling with life and the tills bursting with cash, as they will all be doing at least until the lights go out in early November, Blackpool has to maintain its indefatigable determination to grow bigger, louder and brighter every year. And if, in so doing, it becomes even more readily denigrated as the ultimate monument to bad taste, its years will be of pure joy.

Which is why its latest favourite import is a 32-year-old former building contractor from Crewkerne in Somerset, who bought a 99-year-lease on a chunk of unwanted property alongside the "Golden Mile" and promptly spent another £2.3 million to turn

it into Britain's loudest discotheque. "It's no good hanging a mirror ball on the ceiling, directing four pinspots at it and declaring yourself ready for business," declares Micky Pattemore. Instead, he forked out £450,000 for a bewildering gantry-full of lights which nightly enthral a clientele of more than 2,000. In two weeks' time he will have completed his first year's trading at The Palace and declared a turnover which exactly matches his £2.3 million investment.

Pattemore may represent the continuity of Blackpool, but there can be no doubt who epitomizes its extraordinary endurance. Doris Thompson, chairman of the Pleasure Beach, is 84 years old and goes to her office every day. I said goodbye to her after her third ride of the morning on the awesome Big Dipper.

"We've a new feature opening next year which will have cost £2 million," she said. "We do have a nostalgic affection for some of our older rides, but the rule always remains the same. If it doesn't pay, then out it comes and in goes something else which does."

It will come, perhaps, as no surprise that Mrs Thompson was for 40 years chairman of Blackpool Women's Conservative Association.

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## Now we don't all make mistakes

**A**t the plush UK base of the American Crosby organization in Richmond, Surrey, the telephone only ever rings twice. The firm's philosophy — which it is selling to Britain with increasing success — is called "zero defect", and in its own offices it means the telephones are answered immediately, always.

With missionary zeal, Crosby has been persuading managers and their employees around the world that their work practices and their prod-

ucts should be just as perfect. As competition increases, selling the idea that turning out a perfect product every time can save money and gain clients has become a multi-million pound business.

Crosby began selling the philosophy of zero defects here four years ago. By 1985 revenue had risen to £285,000, reached £3 million last year and is projected to hit £8 million by the end of this year.

The idea of persuading companies to go for product

**The American idea of 'zero defect', or perfection in business, is catching on in Britain**

perfection every time is based on a simple premise: if businesses are prepared to accept that even 1 per cent of their goods are likely to be defective, they will not survive in today's commercial world

The only acceptable level for defects is zero.

Philip Crosby, an American quality control expert, has made himself a millionaire with the idea that although people may make mistakes, they should not be expected to make mistakes. British businessmen seem to be taking to the idea with enthusiasm. Barclaycard, General Motors, Plessey, Johnson Matthey, BP Chemicals, and ICL are among 30 major British companies who have taken up the idea after attending Crosby study courses.

Earlier this year, the Industrial Society conducted a survey into zero defect philosophy in Britain and found that management resistance was one of the greatest obstacles to its acceptance. "Lack of interest" featured highly, as did trade union opposition and "time constraint".

Firms who had adopted the idea said the benefits included greater employee involvement and job satisfaction, better problem-solving and a marked improvement in the quality of goods produced.

"There are many areas where zero defect exists already and where the public would not tolerate anything else," says John Macdonald, vice-president of Crosby UK. "In a maternity ward, could we tell the nurses that they must limit the number of newborn babies they drop on the floor to only 1 per cent? If we accept high standards in some areas, why not in all?"

During courses at Rich-

mond, Crosby executives use a case history, based on fact, of a Fawcett Towers-type hotel. As a sweetener, the hotel offered complimentary bottles of champagne to guests with legitimate grievances. It cost them a staggering 46.8 per cent of annual profits.

"Once companies realize just how much they are having to spend in doing things wrong, the battle is half over," says Macdonald.

In America, Crosby has its own magazine. The latest issue features three truckers who deliver a total of 1,000 vehicles a year each from manufacturer to showroom.

**T**he three drivers have just completed their fourth year in which they delivered every vehicle to dealers in perfect condition — not a scratch or mark. Until 1982, the company had accepted a 2 per cent damage frequency, an average cost of £1 for every vehicle delivered. The firm then offered its drivers an incentive package for damage-free deliveries. A Crosby executive in the US said they had realized they could attain the zero defect standard when asked if they would accept a 2 per cent damage frequency if they were delivering airplanes.

Of course, the concept of producing flawless goods or services is not new. For years, a notice in a shoemaker's shop in Penrith, Cumbria, has proclaimed: "Excellence is our minimum standard"

John Spicer

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### TOMORROW

**Fashion Editor Liz Smith reports from the Milan shows and talks to designer Giorgio Armani (below)**



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1 Rotting (6)  
5 Chinese money (4)  
8 Lair (5)  
9 Exasperating (7)  
11 Malta capital (6)  
13 Clothes (4)  
15 Conducive to health (9)  
18 Cutting (4)  
19 Distress (6)  
22 Curb (7)  
23 Primp (5)  
24 Hold firmly (4)  
25 Change (6)

**DOWN**  
2 Matched (5)  
3 Coal, blue bird (3)  
4 Desecrates statement (6,4,3)  
5 New Haven university (4)  
6 Disturb (7)  
7 Scrape (5)  
10 Mongolian desert (4)

12 Yeoman of the Guard officer (4)  
14 Rise up (4)  
15 Fights (7)  
16 Pierce (4)  
17 Thin paper rule (5)  
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23 Gambling pool (3)

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The one quoted here is a true example. Some details have been changed to protect the identity of the child.

مكتبة الامم



## MONDAY PAGE

## Take a woman like you...

For the pleasure of meeting them, and the challenge of putting their thoughts on paper, Naim Attallah, entrepreneur, publisher and businessman, wrote to 385 notable women asking if they would take part in a project which promised to result in an "in-depth book on the evolution of women". Why women? Because he decided that their honesty and courage made them more interesting than men. The result was 39 refusals of varying

politeness, 57 resounding silences and 289 remarkable interviews with politicians and television presenters, actresses and academics, novelists and a nun. Attallah's questions — on love, sex, men, motherhood and other women — were deeply personal, the answers conflicting, controversial and often confessional. Today *The Times* begins a five-part serialization of Attallah's unique, fascinating and frank record of the women of our time.

## WOMEN—talking—

Part I  
RELATIONSHIPS

Tina Brown  
Editor, Vanity Fair

There was a pernicious cult, which perhaps Gloria Steinem had something to do with, of making women feel they could have it all. And what no one really explained to women, as they went out on their feminist forays, was that they were giving up something. What is tragic to behold are women like Germaine Greer, who suddenly do a volte face at 50 and say, why didn't I have children? They become almost pathetic, because they are 50, they are past the biological age for children, nor are they likely to marry anybody. I hate the sight of this pitiable regret for what they've missed. And I think the regret comes because they wanted everything. Sometimes you can have a combination for a time, then the combination changes, but you can't expect to have everything at once. That was the whole pernicious thing of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine philosophy, which made women feel they could have these torrid sex lives and great dazzling jobs and motherhood, and feel all these things at once. What's happened, particularly in America, is that people are too hasty in getting divorced. Someone in my office, one minute she is married, then the next minute divorcing. I think she is insane. Why can't they just work it out? Many people who get divorced don't find anything better and really wish they hadn't. They could have rubbed along, they could have lowered their expectations, perhaps, or introduced something else into the relationship. I'm not suggesting everybody compromises and takes third best, but I think this whole thing of racing off to get divorced at the first snag you hit seems pathetic.

Anna McCurley  
Former Conservative MP for Renfrew West and Inverclyde

I bet three quarters of marriages, if not nine tenths of them, break up because of lousy sex.

Marghanita Laski  
Novelist and critic

I think there is the misunderstanding between love and infatuation, and the belief — it arose in the Middle Ages with

chivalry and the whole romance of love — that love has its rights, that nothing must stand in the way of love, the rules of love, as they were set up in the 13th century. And so people look across the room and catch the eye of someone of the other sex and feel a shiver. And instead of thinking, I'd like to go to bed with that person, they think, this is love, and once they think it's love, they think everything is justified. People, friends of mine, people all around us have committed in the name of love, love, they would have been sent to prison for if it had been physical. I'm all for arranged marriages myself. At least it's certain that all the basics on which a marriage is likely to founder — the similarity of belief, of tastes, of family, of money, all that kind of thing, which may well be the rocks on which a marriage founders — are overcome before the marriage takes place. An African chief once said to me that marriage is not an affair for individuals, it's an affair for families. I am sure that he was right.

Pamela Armstrong  
Television presenter

People are much more demanding now, in relationships, which is very important. I don't agree with this line, isn't it all terrible, and look how high the divorce rate is. I think that is a positively healthy sign. It means people are questioning marriage and are not prepared to stick in marriages that are bad.

Charlotte Rampling  
Actress

I am in a marriage where we are equally successful, and this is something which is very rare. However much you love somebody, one of the most difficult things in life must be to sense you are a failure and your partner is successful.

Norris Church Mailer  
Painter and screenwriter, married to Norman Mailer

I was always attracted to power. Some very stupid woman once said to me, would you be with Norman Mailer if he wasn't Norman Mailer? And I said, well, I know a lot of people who aren't Norman Mailer, and I'm not with any of them, so I guess I wouldn't.

Pam Gems  
Playwright

The difficulty for a woman is the deception. I know, because I was complaining to my son the other day about my husband, and my son said, surely now you can accept the fact that we are not like you: when we see it, we have to have it. And I said yes, but I still can't get over it. I've lived with this man 40 years, I love him, he's the father of my children, and he comes in with a bland face and a bunch of flowers, and the bunch of flowers always gives him away. Why has he bought me those dreadful daffodils, which cost him 50p? I know why he bought them, and so they go in the bucket.

Jerry Hall  
Model, partner of Mick Jagger

Every time Mick buys me a present for no reason, I think, I'm sure he must have done something. I never say anything, but in the back of my mind, I think, umph, oh well, I didn't have any heartache. I didn't hear anything, I don't know anything, I'm not going to make a big fuss about it.

Anna Carteret  
Actress

I used to think looks were important, but I married my husband when he was middle-aged with a pot belly and three children, which wasn't my idea of what I was going to marry, so there must be something beyond that — I think an ability to surprise. I don't like predictable men, and I certainly don't like men who worship me. I like people who are a challenge, and who are vulnerable, because you will find the most challenging men are also the most vulnerable. The most secure men are often the most dull.

Soraya Khashoggi  
Photographer, former wife of arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi

I would never go out with a man who wasn't the best at what he was doing. If I was going to marry a man who sweeps the road, he would have to be the head of the union or something. Yes, definitely, power is an aphrodisiac. Political power, financial power, intellectual power, all levels.

Mary Quant  
Fashion designer

I think flirtation is a tremendously good thing. It's through flirtation that so much of that sort of fun between the sexes can continue without any damage or causing any problems, or any complexities, or going any further at all. It just renews everything and makes everyone feel so good without breaking relationships.

Marina Warner  
Writer

I don't believe you should need to be married. I don't believe women should aim at marriage, and I don't believe marriage is in any way a solution to anything. But my upbringing was so focused on that, that I could never escape that need. It was a deep emotional need for me, to be married, to have somebody want to marry me and to have the security of that symbolic pledge. So, as I have been married twice, I am attracted to people who want to marry me, which is pathetic for a feminist, absolutely pathetic.

Juliet Mitchell-Rossdale  
Psychanalyst, author, feminist

The expectation of marriage 100 years ago would be about 15 years, of which most would be spent in child-producing and rearing, so there wasn't that much time for the marriage. People were either working a 12 to 16-hour day in a factory, both men and women, or they were in a bourgeois family, producing children and leading quite segregated lives. Everything in this century has been put on the marital couple. It's asked to sustain an enormous amount of emotional intensity, which it probably wasn't asked to do before, and that's hard. I think that's partly the problem, and the prospect of sustaining this for 40 or 50 years. It is an awful lot to bear.

Margaret Drabble  
Author

I've been married twice and I see a lot of my first husband. My first and second husbands get on well. That's all very nice, you've gained another friend. It seems to me perfectly natural that one shouldn't remain in the same static situation all one's life. As one's children leave home so, occasionally, one's husband leaves home.

Esther Rantzen  
Television presenter

I don't know whether the Queen wears a crown in bed. In other words, I don't know whether, when she goes home, everything she says is a royal proclamation or whether she defers to her husband. I am not suggesting that we become little women, I am suggesting we become partners. And when you are in a relationship in which you ask each other's advice, when you respect each other, then the outward image of success, who earns the money, doesn't matter.

Doris Saatchi  
Art collector

Power is very attractive, but I'm much more interested in how the individual behaves with that power. Most powerful men are not very attractive because they have been so single-minded to achieve that power that they are not wide-broader people, they're focussed on themselves. I'm far more attracted to someone who thinks I'm fascinating than to someone who, with half his brain, is thinking about the board meeting tomorrow.

Maureen Lipman  
Actress

Most of the nicest women I know — and I mean really caring, decent, nice, funny, attractive women — are with some of the most appalling men I have ever known. This is a syndrome. I can sit back and look at these women and think, what does she see in him, why does she want to be pushed around by this person? In every other part of life, she's a person who can distinguish, but in the case of men, she can't. That has, in the end, to be because we somehow feel we are not worthy of the love of a good man, we are rotten some way inside.

Jennifer d'Abo  
Chairman of Ryman

One of my weaknesses is that I'm totally not jealous. I've had three husbands, they're all great friends. If they wanted to go off and be naughty, as long as it didn't embarrass or hurt me, or anything else, I didn't ask. I believe that if the man, whether he's your husband or your lover, goes, then there's something wrong with you. I don't think any man will be

stolen or poached if he's happy, because men basically are idle, they like comfortable lives. I'm about to be divorced for the third time. It's part of the price you have to pay. It's not easy to be a woman alone. I don't mind, because I'm spoilt. It depressed me to leave, because I think that separating from someone you've lived with for 11 years is desperately sad, but I couldn't go on. When I say, I can't take any more, that's finished — bonk — I'm off.

Baroness Grimond  
Chairman, Liberal Party Defence and Disarmament Panel, married to Jo Grimond

Marriages don't last because the iron conventions no longer exist. There is nothing more difficult than living with one person, whether it is your sister, your brother, your mother, your father, your best friend. There comes a time, after so long, when it seems intolerable to go on. So unless you erect very strong barriers, which, in the past, have been partly convention, and partly, for women, the fact that economically it wasn't really possible to exist any other way, the thing flies apart.

Susan Crosland  
Journalist, widow of Cabinet Minister Tony Crosland

I don't want to be linked to another man, I've had that extraordinary relationship. I'm not going to have it again. It's me and my children and family. I have some very close men friends, but I don't want them to move into my house and take me over, or me to take them over. I want them out there, separate.

Jenny Agutter  
Actress

Most of the major love stories require that a courtship brings out how much the person loves you, whether you can actually take them to the point where they will almost destroy themselves. You can take them to the brink, and see whether they will endure. It's almost like a test, and a battle, and that's exciting. That excitement shouldn't deplete the person, it should stimulate. If two human beings are just living a very even sort of existence, there becomes very little point to your life. The stimuli come from strains and stresses.

Women, by Naim Attallah, is published by Quartet on October 22, price £15.



For myself, I like the exclusivity of marriage, the sense of continuity, the sense of family, the sense of growing old, the sense of shorthand, the friendship. Nobody told me about this great friendship that comes later on, when lust and passion go. Everybody's worried when passion goes — you know, not making love every day. But there's something absolutely comforting in the cuddle, the touch, the holding hands. I suppose, really, it's like a dress rehearsal for your old age. And I love that, I love that.

Anita Roddick

Founder, The Body Shop

in marriage or in close bonding, is very important.

Imogen Stubbs  
Actress

I believe that the person you marry or fall in love with is someone who takes over from your mother, the sort of person who cares about your small triumphs in the way someone who's followed you from the moment you're born does.

## TOMORROW

What they told Naim Attallah...

I've got to have a child, I don't know why I'm here, apart from that

... about becoming

They gave me the baby and I felt nothing

... a mother

## 'Men have grown up a lot'

Barbara Cartland  
Novelist

I only like being with men. I don't like women very much. I've always had more men friends than women. I've got one or two special women friends who have been wonderful to me in my life, but on the whole I much prefer men in every way. They are much easier to get on with. Like boys, who are much easier to bring up than girls, far easier. Women are very treacherous friends. A woman will be your friend, but she will always betray your innermost secrets to her lover on the pillow, and if there's a question of a man coming between you, she will always ditch the woman every time. That's the natural feminine way of behaving.

Angela Huth  
Novelist, playwright, critic, broadcaster

I actually hate people who say I like men best or I like women best. You can't generalize. Women are very good friends to each other. On the whole it is quite hard to find such good friends in men. Usually, if you're friends with a man, you're always aware, without flattering yourself, of a bit of twinkling in his eye because in the end, you might end up together. It is all my women friends who seem



Barbara Cartland: "Women are very treacherous friends."

most interested in my work, in what I am doing, and vice versa.

Lady Falkender  
Political columnist

I adore being with women because I love gossiping. But I do like men's company because, on the whole, it tends to be more stimulating. Even usually, if you are in women's company alone, they'll reduce it back to the level of home and family.

Marie Helvin  
Model

I have more problems dealing with new women friends only because of what I do, than with men. I think men have grown up a lot. Five years ago, I could go to a dinner party and be talking to somebody, whoever I admired at the time, and he would maybe hear what I had to say, but I'd know he wasn't listening. Now he listens.

## SEEING IS A COLD WET NOSE



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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Anderton's rival show

James Anderton is helping to make this week even more nightmarish for the Lancashire police entrusted with the Cabinet's safety at the Tory conference in Blackpool. The Association of Chief Police Officers, of which Anderton is president, has chosen precisely the same dates to hold its annual conference just 12 miles down the road from the Tory gathering. Normally the ACPO meets at the Lancashire force headquarters, near Preston, in September. This year, to avoid clashing with the International Police Exhibition and Conference, it moved its dates to this week. The force could not tell me how many men would be required to guard the nation's top policemen, but, whatever the number, they can surely be ill-afforded. In a *Police Review* account of last year's Tory conference, Chief Superintendent Lind says the Dorset constabulary was so hard pressed that all leave was cancelled, men worked 12-hour shifts and 900 extra coppers were drafted in from other forces.

### Full brief

Sir Thomas Hetherington, who retired last week as Director of Public Prosecutions at the age of 61, is hardly going off to tend the roses. He soon begins a three-week lecture tour of Japan, is thinking about a book on the "philosophy of prosecution", has been invited to sit on police selection boards and has been approached by headhunters for boardroom posts. He tells me he intends to keep his options open until Christmas. Whatever he hits on to occupy his retirement he will at least be spared the eccentric calls that plague the DPP's office. One woman even demanded that he order London Zoo to put knickers on its chimpanzees.

One thing that's been baffling me about reports of the Fiji coup is the pronunciation of Col Rabuka's name - *Rambuka*. A Fijian tells me it's a tricky language: the islanders put an "m" before a "b" when speaking.

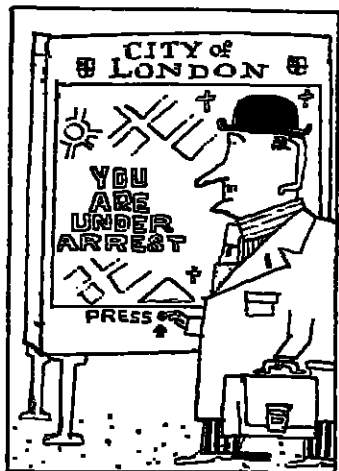
### Rites fight

Preston parish church claims a national first today with the first of a season of lunchtime debates aimed at making it the "St James' Place of the North". For the first time a church Freeman is debating publicly with a member of the Church of England group which recently produced a critical report on the craft. The speaker put up by the Masons is Harold Kirk-Smith, the recently retired chaplain of Rossall School in Fleetwood. Michael Higgins, the Preston rector, tells me he is preparing to be a strict chairman having already been warned to expect outspoken contributions from the floor.

### Boldness calls

A washing detergent aimed at young professionals sounds to me like an idea whose time has come. Yet Lever Brothers was this weekend scotching a report in the trade press that it is to launch a liquid detergent aimed not at mums but (here comes that word again) yuppies. The company says that an agency's experiment with adverts featuring up-market models carrying designer label bags is only one among hundreds of ideas and it has no plans for a yuppie answer to Surf. But we young achievers need a designer soap powder to tackle the pricey but hard-to-wash clothes we buy under the glare of peer pressure. Over to you, Procter and Gamble.

BARRY FANTONI



### Shell shock

Tortoise keepers are a thin-skinned bunch, judging by events in the British Chelonian Group. Diana Pursall, its newly-elected chairman, has resigned after claiming that her opponents carried out a dirty tricks campaign to block her election. In a letter sent to the group's 1,000-odd members she also says that members of the committee tried to exclude her from decision-making and that they were publicizing "inaccurate advice on tortoise husbandry". Now Mrs Pursall is setting up a rival organization, the British Association of Tortoise Keepers, which holds its inaugural meeting in Birmingham next Sunday. Angela Whitbread, a BCG committee member, says she is baffled by Mrs Pursall's allegations and claims she is using them as an excuse to set up her own organization. Mrs Pursall, meanwhile, is not discussing her departure. "I'm only interested in the welfare of tortoises," she says.

PHS

# Our defences all at sea



In the first of two articles, John Nott, the former Defence Secretary, argues that no British prime minister since the 1960s has thought sufficiently about Britain's international role when making long-term strategic plans

No such broad conceptualism of this or any other kind has existed among senior British politicians since the 1960s. We have normally accepted a tame neo-conservatism as a member of the Nato alliance, and in our own self-esteem tending to exaggerate our importance as a bridge between the United States and Europe. Deplorably, nothing ever changes in Nato without US leadership. The United Kingdom has been a stabilizing influence, but it has seldom sought to give a lead. In reality, West Germany, in economic, political and military terms, has been more important to the US than Great Britain, and only recently has sought to use its influence.

The obstacles to a rational process are manifold. Among the foremost is the British system of annual Treasury control, which is so organized as to prevent any serious long-term financial planning. If a prudent degree of flexibility is built into a programme - an essential pre-

condition of saving money in the longer term - it is seen by the Treasury as a money box to plunder for the fashionable political organ of the day, be it lower public expenditure, lower taxes or whatever.

Then there is the position of the Services in the planning process over which they rightly have the major role. Generally, Service officers are excellent planners, but they are not normally conceptual thinkers. Indeed, I am not sure that it is their function to worry themselves with wider issues. I was told by the Chiefs of Staff that they wanted clear political direction, until, of course, I gave it.

I found the Service staffs quite excellent in explaining, for instance, that in the period 1988-1995 the tank would remain the most effective anti-tank weapon, that therefore they needed tanks, better tanks and more tanks. But there it rested.

Because of the disciplined and hierarchical nature of Service life,

there is bound to be something of a negative influence on any radical forward thinking exerted by the most senior officers of each Service, who normally rise to the summit of their careers only after 30 years of service. I cannot think of any other field where men in their mid-fifties have such power over tomorrow's world.

Unfortunately, we do not have strong university defence departments in this country, and no tradition of extracting the more brilliant junior officers into a tri-service "purple" stream during the most fruitful intellectual period of their lives. I discovered that the Royal Navy, for instance, unlike the other two Services, was refusing even to use and listen to the views of the Defence Operational Analysis Unit at West Byfleet. Its scientific analysis and approach simply did not accord with naval prejudices.

Finally, when one remembers that the best of our civil servants see their main function as keeping their ministers out of trouble, and the general ambition of most ministers is, understandably, to retain the support of their party, including its Service lobbies, it is evident that there is a huge weighting in favour of traditional approaches against any shifts in long-term direction.

The MoD is like a huge super-tanker, well captained, well engineered, well crewed, the systems continuously updated - but with no one ever asking where the hell it is going.

There are few prospects in the foreseeable future of the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary and Defence Secretary of the day going away for three days to pose the question which de Gaulle spent a lifetime developing for France.

Might it be wiser to acknowledge that the current harmony prevailing in the Ministry of Defence and the high degree of Service co-operation since the Falklands is a state of affairs greatly to be welcomed? Why seek to recreate the tensions and rivalries which were characterized by the battles between the RAF and the Royal Navy during the 1960s?

But how long will the current harmony survive? In my judgement, it can survive only for the next two years, first because of the post-election scene in Britain and, second and overwhelmingly more important in the coming period, to the post-election situation in the USA following the election of President Reagan's successor.

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Tomorrow  
Planning for  
the future

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## Stay away as you yearn

An ice-skating star (neither Torville nor Dean), who is at present working in the United States, is to stay away for some good while longer, the reason being that if he returns prematurely he will be liable for a massive tax demand, whereas if he remains out of his native country long enough he will not be similarly subject to the taxman's mulcting. I must stress that in choosing to stay out of the Inland Revenue's reach and thus relieving himself of a financial burden, he is doing nothing in any way illegal; he is indulging not in tax evasion but in tax avoidance.

That is a familiar tale. What caught my imagination was the headline, the words were repeated in the body of the story over the item in the newspaper that reported the news. It was "Ice star forced into tax exile."

Well, dearie me. No doubt words change their meanings (see the OED, R. Burchfield prop.), but this use of "forced" is a more than usually delightful one. The taxman does have a somewhat negative image; but "force" suggests the midnight knock on the door, the waiting black maria, the hand-to-hand, the breakneck journey to the coast and the hurrying of the victim into a leaky rowing-boat with no more than a week's food and water and a broken compass.

But the taxman does not behave like that. He demands his full due, and he is not above threatening (in capital letters) to seek court permission for DISTRAINT, but he doesn't force anybody into exile. The skater's waltz was an entirely voluntary act; he chose to go abroad and stay there to pay less tax than he would have done had he remained at home.

I do not intend to come over all sanctimonious in this matter; I pay my taxes only after claiming every proper allowance and deduction, and slithering through every lawful loophole, and I would consider myself, if I did not adopt that attitude, to be as big a fool as I would be a rogue if I went to the additional lengths of falsifying my returns.

I have no moral criticism of our *patineur* (it wasn't he, after all, who used the word "forced"); it is just that I cannot encompass in my imagination the thought of leaving my native country for a year (I believe that that is the minimum term for saving substantial sums in tax), not because I want to travel or work elsewhere, not because I have grown disenchanted with Britain, not because the state of my health demands a warmer climate, not even *pour chercher la femme*, but because I can then thumb my nose at the Inland Revenue and trouser another few hundred thousand quid.

Look here upon this picture, and on this. In one scale put your love of your country, the country in which you have grown up, the country of which you know the physical lineaments and the endearing (and less endearing) qualities, the country in which you have made and kept most of your firmest friends, the country (it is not irrelevant) to which you owe allegiance. In the other scale put, of all things, *money*. Remember that I am talking only of people who do still love the country of their birth, and are not glad to be shaking its dust from their feet, and then tell me if you can understand those for whom the second scale outweighs the first.

I'm damned if I can. Listen to this:

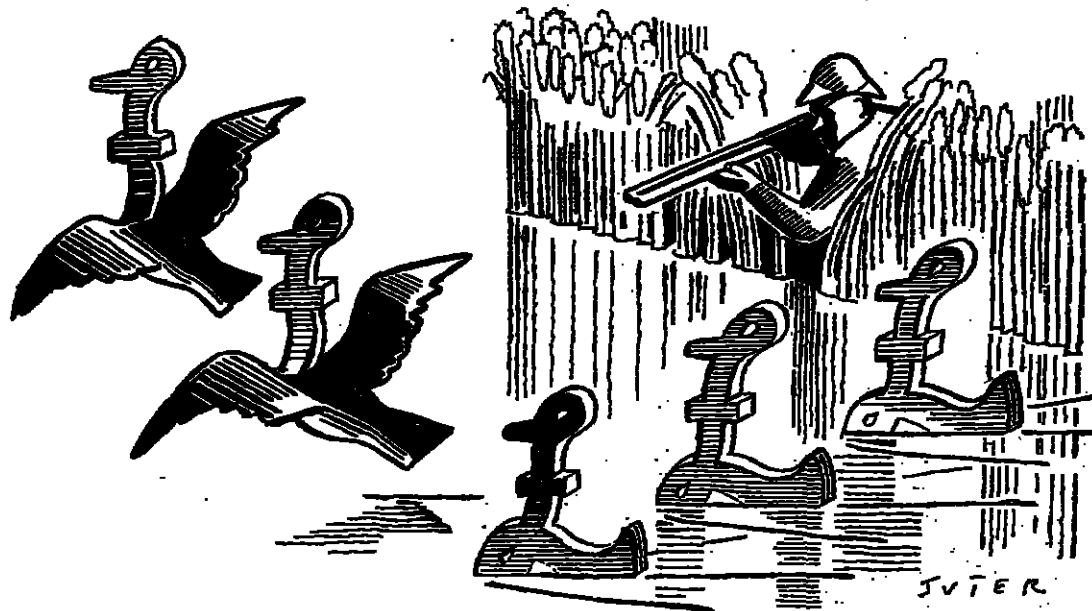
The language I have learn'd these forty years  
My native English, now I must forgo;  
And now my tongue's use is to me no more  
Than an unstringed viol or a harp.  
Or like a cunning instrument cas'd up,  
Or, being open, put into his hands  
That knows no touch to tune the harmony:  
Within my mouth you have engorg'd my  
tongue.

Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips:  
And dull, unfeeling, barren ignorance  
Is made my garter to attend on me.  
I am too old to fawn upon a muse,  
Too far in years to be a pupil now.  
Then, thus I turn me from my country's  
light,  
To dwell in solemn shades of endless night.

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk (for it is he), is there putting the case against being forced to leave his native country, but his objection wasn't to the Inland Revenue pursuing him with tax demands; his departure, and the sadness of it, were based on the fact that he had deduced that if he didn't go he would have his head cut off by Richard the Second. Even I would take the hint in that situation. But for money?

Some will no doubt sniff, and say that I have more money than the average man, and can thus afford such high and mighty attitudes. If they do, I think they have the boot on the wrong foot, and certainly the wallet in the wrong pocket. Only the very rich go into voluntary tax exile, those who, had they stayed, would anyway have kept x millions, and are leaving only because by doing so they will keep x plus y millions. But why isn't x millions enough, when to keep y millions has involved the profound sadness entailed by any form of exile?

To be tugged out of  
one's own country by a  
golden chain is inevitably  
ignominious, for all  
the false glamour that  
surrounds great wealth



St Cyprian could hardly have been familiar with the British tax system, and there is no record of his haunting the ice rinks at Carthage, but he did contribute something rather shrewd to this discussion. Referring to the wealthy man, he said: "He does not see, poor wretch, that his life is but a gilded torture, that he is bound fast by his wealth, and that his money owns him rather than he owns it."

What better metaphor could there be for a tax exile? To be tugged out of one's own country by a golden chain is inevitably an ignominious procedure, for all the false glamour that surrounds great wealth. It can be argued, of course, that those who exile themselves for money can have had only a shallow feeling for their country. In some cases, it may be so; but I believe that in many more, they thought they didn't mind leaving Britain, and then found to their dismay that they minded very much.

For there is a sense in which exile is worse than imprisonment - whether it is the truly forced exile of the refugee from tyranny or the voluntary kind embarked upon in flight from taxation. I don't know if there are any British tax exiles in Calais (I wouldn't be surprised - they turn up in the oddest places), but their hunger for the forbidden native land they can see on a clear day cannot be much worse than those in, say, the United States who cannot see their own country but cannot, either, stop thinking about it.

Serve them right? Yes, I think so, though not because they are avoiding their due whack: rather because they have forgotten what money is actually for, or more precisely, what it is not. It is not, despite the impression given by many of those who have become enormously rich by howling, gleaming or skating, for worrying about, scheming about, seeing fleets of accountants about, and eventually leaving the country about.

I have no objection to money, and if any Croesus reading this would like to test my sincerity by tossing me a couple of million, fully taxable, I shall say thank you, very nicely, and stay at home. But St Paul will be glad to hear that I long ago decided he was right when he said "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain that we carry nothing out." Or, as the no less ancient proverb has it, "There are no pockets in a shroud." Nor in a foreign residence permit, so to think of it.

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T.E. Utley

## Immortality by suicide

Will Mrs Thatcher live forever? That, undoubtedly, is the question which will dominate this week's Conservative party conference.

I offer this speculative answer: if she does what she ought to do now, she will lose the next general election. If she does not, she could well win, thanks to the incalculable might of her opponents. But then she might survive only a footnote in the history books as Britain's first woman prime minister.

Mrs Thatcher's achievements have already been remarkable in a statistical sense. She has won three general elections running; but her aim, surely, is to become an immortal memory, not an entry in the *Guinness Book of Records*. So far what she has done has required immense political and tactical skill. She has been borne along on a tide of history - a steadily progressing revolt against collectivism, exorbitant public spending and tyrannical trades unionism. In 1979 she was the woman for the hour; she performed her appointed historic part admirably, and better than anyone else on the political scene could have performed it.

Rightly or wrongly (I think rightly), she did all the essential things first - the reform of trades union law and privatization; and she practised fiscal honesty on a scale that was not easy. What she deliberately decided to leave undone (or virtually so) was the reform of the welfare state. This, however, is the core of her political and social philosophy. And it is this which she now has to do. If she does it properly, she will run a serious risk of being defeated at the next election.

Sir Rhodes Boyson, with whom she has recently dispensed, explains what is necessary in an admirable pamphlet, *The Next Frontier*, just published by the Selsdon Group. Most of what he says is familiar enough: people must be persuaded to pay something for the necessities of life - for health, education and housing. The benevolence of the state must be directed to those in need of it, and directed to them handsomely. Within the system of public welfare there must be proper individual choice. A better, more clearly defined programme for the rest of this parliament could not be devised.

Electorally, I predict that it will be a fatal programme. Every time the middle and lower-middle classes in Britain are asked to do anything for themselves, they revolt - witness Sir Keith Joseph's attempt to make some pay reasonably for the university education of their children. It may well be that Rhodes Boyson's constituents complain bitterly of lack of education, the incompetence of the health service, and the inadequacy

of housing; but ask those constituents to pay a penny out of their own pockets for any of these noble purposes which they embrace and you will not get an enthusiastic answer. The same, of course, applies to rates reform, on which Mrs Thatcher has courageously embarked.

All these policies will, in my opinion, be fatal to Mrs Thatcher's prospects of a fourth term. The benefits they confer will not be immediately apparent; the pains and difficulties will be. But, believe me, the government which is elected to succeed Mrs Thatcher will undo nothing that she has done. There is no way in which Mr Kinnock, Mr Hattersley or even Mr Livingstone would restore the welfare state to its present monstrous, unmanageable proportions. They would be delighted to get it off their backs. No sane Chancellor of the Exchequer would deliberately choose to finance the health or the education service as they are financed now. It would be impossible to do so without inviting disaster. The reform of the welfare state is a reform which, once accomplished, can never be undone.

This will not prevent the Opposition from winking and whining to great political effect. Their complaints against alleged Tory ruthlessness will win thousands of votes, including many from the effete middle classes. They will offer to tinker with the system, but they will do nothing fundamentally to change it when it has been reformed - precisely because they know how difficult that could make life for them.

So Mrs Thatcher's duty is now to commit political suicide. She is the only contemporary politician who might have the courage to do so. Why, one then asks, did she choose this moment to dispose of Sir Rhodes Boyson? He is, of course, a ball in a china shop, and that must have been a good reason for getting rid of him before; but it is precisely such beasts that she now needs.

I fear that she is not quite grasping the nettle. These schemes for allowing parents, by majority vote, to opt out of local authority control and for allowing tenants, again by majority vote, to opt out of the municipal system seem to me to be weedy, ineffectual measures which in the past she would have dismissed as "wet". What is needed is individual choice, private choice, not a system which obliges parents and tenants to spend their evenings sitting on committees.

In future, Mrs Thatcher should listen to advisers who are not particularly concerned to win the next election. But where are such to be found among her Cabinet colleagues?

however... Philip Howard

## Paying a price for prizes

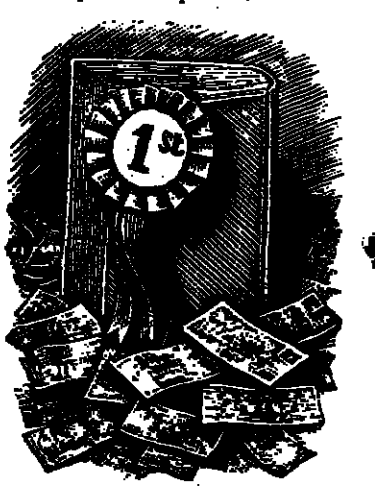
The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, nor the prize to the deserving. But on the whole, as the man said, that's the way to bet. We are in the thick of the literary prize season: it sometimes feels as though there are more prizes than there are authors getting published. The hard men of the newspaper industry consider the announcement of the winner of a prize as boring as a minor government reshuffle in Djibouti. Nothing is more ridiculous than the annual assemblies of top people in the television (or cinema, or newspaper) industry to give each other prizes, and wallow in mutual stroking and the Buggins Principle.

Man is a competitive animal, and handing out rosettes for best-in-show is a harmless way of gratifying his vanity and competitive instincts. School prize-givings can be charming rites of passage for another year's leavers; and sensible schools can usually arrange for the prizes to be widely shared around, so that dogged improvement and effort with limited equipment are rewarded as well as the quality of being good at winning prizes.

May the best authors win this year's prizes: the difficulty is to decide which. It is easier to judge beef cattle or Latin prose. With those the judges have at least a rough idea of the ideal conformation or fair copy. But one man's wry and perceptive black comedy is another woman's pointless and pseud-erotic. A judge acting on his own can take several different views of the same book, depending on the time of day, the state of the weather, and his mood and inclinations. The danger with a panel of judges is that they get locked into an "over-my-dead-body" double bind, and eventually come up with a compromise winner that nobody feels strongly about. It happened to a literary award panel that I was on, where we seemed to be totally deadlocked. Another judge, Shirley Williams, suggested we resolve the deadlock by proportional voting; but her explanation of the system was too subtle for all of us, including her. Deadlock remained.

The Crime Writers' Association is about to announce the short list for its Gold and Silver Dagger Awards. Daggers and dudgones will be out, I know, because I met them in the Groucho Club earlier this year for a discussion about reviewing policy. They take their high mystery very seriously, and some of them have gigantic chips on their shoulders about the imagined "literary establishment."

And now the winners of this year's Balzan Prizes have just been announced. Don't groan. The Balzan Foundation gives three prizes a year, each worth more than £100,000, for academic and scientific distinction (different subjects every year). The standards are comparable with the Nobel; the money is three times better. One difference is that Balzan does not award prizes for peace or creative



literature, though the judges came perilously close to it when they gave one to Borges for literary criticism. The other difference is that hardly anybody outside the academic world in this country has heard of Balzan; they pay more attention on the Continent.

The Balzan Foundation was set up in 1956 in memory of a rich and generous Italian who lived in Switzerland. A British scholar, one of the winners this year, Sir Richard Southern, former Chichele Professor of Modern History at Oxford, has won the prize for Medieval History ("Modern" History begins at Oxford with the Emperor Constantine). The other winners are Jerome Bruner, an American who held one of the psychology chairs at Oxford, and Philip Tobias, Professor of Zoology at the University of the Witwatersrand, for Physical Anthropology.

If you want to go in for prizes, Balzan is best for the loot and for the lack of envy-inducing publicity. The world consists largely of people who never quite got into the first team, and never quite won a prize. If you fail to win a prize, everybody feels sorry for you and is angry on your behalf. If you win one, everybody says that it can't be such a big deal since even he has won it. Prizes provoke something not entirely attractive about human nature.

سكنا من الامل





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## THE PRICE OF REFORM

Peace, land and bread. That was the promise to the masses made by Lenin when seizing power for Communism 70 years ago this Autumn.

Opinions may differ as to whether Communism gave the masses peace and land. Concerning the first, it depends on whether peace excludes the violence soon done by Communism to the various nationalities within the Soviet Union — quite apart from later actions in Finland and Eastern Europe.

As to land, it depends on whether the party-controlled collective is much of an improvement on the old landlord. It must also be remembered that one of the first results of Leninism's disruption and reorganization of society was famine as early as 1922 — quite apart from the still worse Stalinist famines of the 1930s.

But, whatever the shortages over the 70 years, Lenin's present successor can show that the party is now keeping the promise about bread. That is one of the things causing him the most trouble.

There is a "lack of respect" among the Soviet people for food, Mr Gorbachov complained in his fascinating — and potentially very important — televised speech on Thursday. This was because food was artificially cheap. So a tremendous amount was being wasted. "One can see children using a loaf of bread as a ball in football."

He had some comparisons. Bread of the same calorific value was over five times less expensive in the Soviet Union than it was in the United States, four times less than in France, over three times less than in Britain, and even one-and-a-half times less than in supposedly Communist Hungary.

Mr Gorbachov's speech was perhaps designed to show that he was still in charge, still carrying on with his "reconstruction" after his strange seven-week disappearance from public view. It was as if he was telling the Soviet people that, whatever else he had been engaged on during those seven weeks, he had not been cringing before party bureaucrats and officials who think his reforms are too fast and go too far.

Cheap bread was merely the most homely and mundane subject in the speech. But it was symbolic of the evil of subsidies — which also included absurdly low rents and secure jobs within the bureaucracy. It illustrated the low cost of living which, in Mr Gorbachov's view, is in reality costing the Soviet Union dear.

The more money spent on subsidies — intended to quieten economic discontent — the less which can be spent on more computers, better roads and railways, and all the other communications required by a modern civilization. Soviet state expenditure is peculiarly polarized. Vast amounts are spent on miracles in space, and vast amounts on providing the bare necessities of life. Those are the two easiest things for a state directed economy to spend on. They require officials to

define grand goals, and simply direct the money to them. It is more difficult for the officials to plan the vast, constantly-changing activities of the bourgeois order which lies between space stations and the bread shop. But wealth for the masses — Mr Gorbachov's apparent aim (as it is for Western leaders) has historically only been achieved anywhere by the bourgeois order.

This is because such wealth can come into being only through the energies of individual citizens rather than through officials and planners. Liberating those energies is what Mr Gorbachov's reforms seem to be about. But there is a time-lag which could prove fatal to those reforms, and therefore to Mr Gorbachov's career.

He can cut subsidies to the consumer. So rents and food prices will rise. But it will be a long time before those paying more for rent and bread enjoy the higher overall standard of living derived from more state money going to computers instead. In the interval, popular discontent with Mr Gorbachov could mount. Already, Western correspondents report discontented queues outside vodka shops because Mr Gorbachov's campaign against drunkenness means fewer of them are open.

In addition, an attack on what Mr Gorbachov calls the "bloated administrative apparatus" would mean fewer jobs for the hundreds of thousands of people doing the bloated administering. Until the other economic reforms bear fruit and provide jobs, where are those people to find work?

While the world, and the Soviet people, wait for the answers to these questions, it can be expected that Mr Gorbachov will try to give more freedom of expression to the intellectuals. He is going to need them. They write the books, make the films and attend the Western conferences. It is useful for rulers to have such vocal people on their side. Mr Gorbachov may run into trouble in the party — and probably already has. His enemies will depict themselves as trying to spare the masses from economic hardship — true Communists, as opposed to bourgeois reformers. It would be important for him to have intellectuals to denounce or satirise those enemies.

But there remain the masses. At the moment, Mr Gorbachov appears to the West to be popular among his people. With his wife at his side, he moves among them and seems to commune with them. But his popularity could perhaps equally be explained by his not having yet greatly inconvenienced them — vodka queues apart. Here is the flaw in *glasnost* and *perestroika* which the West may have overlooked. Unless, that is, both are just words — manoeuvres designed to achieve such traditional Soviet aims as consolidating the leader's power over rivals, and lulling the United States into steadily withdrawing its forces from Europe.

## M'BOW MUST GO

The process of choosing a successor to Amadou Mahtar M'Bow as director-general of Unesco, begins in Paris tomorrow. Mr M'Bow's 13 years at the helm have left the organization bereft of American, British and Singaporean membership. With Unesco in a state of disintegration, none of its remaining 158 member states can seriously doubt that its future credibility hangs on the outcome. The fact that voting begins with M'Bow himself the leading candidate is itself a telling indicator of Unesco's critical condition.

Governments have had at least two years to identify and agree on a candidate able to restore Unesco's authority. Instead they have vacillated. Western governments, who should have embarked on an international headhunt, have simply waited for the Asian group whose "turn" it was in the curious Buggins tradition of UN agencies, to come up with its nominee. They now (with the exception of the Scandinavians) find themselves backing Pakistan's foreign minister, Yacoub Khan, a former general who represents a government not noted for its commitment to a free press or to the liberal vision which Unesco was originally meant to promote.

Lulled by his carefully ambiguous statement a year ago that he did not actively seek a third term, they ignored the ample evidence that M'Bow was campaigning all out to win nomination. Last week Zambia, as president of the Organization of African Unity, obliged — in a letter praising his "outstanding contribution to the growth and success of Unesco." The concern must now be not only that M'Bow stands a good chance of winning, but that outstanding undeclared candidates — such as Uruguay's foreign minister Enrique Iglesias, or even the former High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan — are less likely to let their names go forward.

The years of political folly have reduced Unesco to a battleground. M'Bow owes his power to confrontation, to the exacerbation of North-South tensions, and by challenging Western values in such sensitive areas as human rights and the relations between

governments and the media. It will take tough and independent management now to sweep under-qualified courtiers from key posts, to begin recruitment of distinguished professionals, and give them scope in a transparent administrative structure geared to the outside world. Decisive progress on both fronts presents the only hope of an eventual British and American return.

Several governments, including the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland, have said publicly or semi-publicly that they are likely to withdraw if M'Bow wins. The United States' official observer at Unesco says that the reforms required to bring the US back could not be expected under M'Bow. Britain has been silent, although Mr Timothy Eggar, the Foreign Office minister responsible for Unesco, acknowledges that "given the history of the past few years, it is difficult to see how under M'Bow's leadership Unesco's administration and programmes could meet British criteria for rejoining." None, with the exception of the Japanese, has made systematic *démarches* to drive the point home. Fatalism has been the hallmark of Western policy as Unesco has approached the crossroads.

While Britain has necessarily been a bystander until now, passivity at this stage would play into M'Bow's hands, and would not be an attractive form of neutrality. An immediate, unambiguous and above all public statement that M'Bow's departure is a necessary if not sufficient condition for Britain's return, would be a service to the ideals which Unesco could, under dynamic new management, again promote. Frankness might encourage other Western governments to consult with others, including the Soviet Union, whose recent appeals for conciliation, effective management and streamlined programmes put it newly but firmly in the reformers' camp, to find an outstanding 11th-hour candidate. If it does not, British wisdom in withdrawing from a Unesco which its members have no interest in saving, will be decisively confirmed.

has, until recently, placed special emphasis on them and on longer term research that is required.

In this context your report raises a particularly disturbing issue. It indicates the considerable emphasis placed on pheromone research for agricultural pest control in The Netherlands, as in other countries in Europe. In startling contrast the AFRC (Agricultural and Food Research Council), responsible for Rothamsted Experimental Station, which is referred to in your report, has just made redundant the two scientists who are working full time specifically on this subject, as well as the one person working in this field in an AFRC university-based research group.

It seems tragic that, in this field, excellent work by young scientists on subjects which is being discarded while more short-term practical work on pesticides is being retained, including that

which is being, and can be, done better by industry.

Yours faithfully,  
M. J. WAY,  
University of London,  
Imperial College at Silwood Park,  
Ascot, Berkshire.

### Breathing space

From Mrs Diane Barnett

Sir, In one morning my family of three adults received seven pieces of mail. One was a card from a friend. The others were exhortations to take out loans, win a car or make an investment.

Since they were obviously computer-generated, would it not be possible to programme the computer to remove our names every sixth year and grant us the freedom of a sabbatical year?

Yours faithfully,  
DIANE BARNETT,  
27 Cottenham Drive,  
Wimbledon SW20.

### Control of pests

From Professor M. J. Way

Sir, I fully endorse the views in your Science report, "Airborne signals to lure pests to their death" (October 1), on the value of this approach to insect control, notably that pheromones are safe and can be used either in their own right to kill pests or in various ways to help use fewer, and more safely applied, synthetic insecticides.

Synthetic pesticides are vital weapons in agricultural pest control, but it is widely agreed that we have become dangerously over-dependent upon them, both in terms of their continued effectiveness and their actual and potential harm to the environment.

Alternative approaches to pest control are relatively unattractive to industrial research organisations and Government research

## Full disclosure in union polls

From Lady Cox and others  
Sir, You may recall that, during its passage through the Upper House, the 1984 Trade Union Bill was amended to make secret postal ballots mandatory for trade union officers and executive elections. Regrettably, the Government felt it necessary to insist on weakening this requirement before the Bill became law, though assuring the advocates of postal ballots that this method would nevertheless become "the norm".

As recent research has shown this hope to have remained unfulfilled, we welcome the Government's intention, stated in the Green Paper, *Trade Unions and their Members*, to frame further legislation very soon requiring the introduction of the postal balloting system. We note that current workplace balloting methods have led to repeated allegations of electoral cheating since the passage of the 1984 Act, and thus warmly welcome Mr Fowler's plan to stamp this out.

If this long-awaited reform is to have maximum impact, however, it is essential that the right of candidates in union elections to have short manifesto statements

circulated with the ballot papers should be enshrined in the new Bill.

Otherwise ordinary union members will be faced with largely meaningless lists of unknown names when trying to decide how to cast their vote. This practice — equivalent to the naming of candidates' political parties on general election ballot papers — is already employed in some unions; it should be made obligatory for all.

Moreover, no legislation, however well drafted, will prove to be enforceable if it is left to the individual trade union member to put his personal fortune against the relatively limitless resources of a union bent on defying the provision of the new Act. That is why the proposal for a trade union commissioner, with teeth to act on electoral irregularities that are reported to him, is of the utmost importance.

Yours faithfully,  
CAROLINE COX,  
DE LA WARR,  
CHALFONT,  
RICHARD MARSH,  
House of Lords,  
September 30.

## Right to silence

From Mr Roy Habershon  
Sir, With the advent of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act those accused of crime have as a right the attendance at the police station of a solicitor to act on their behalf. Such legal advice need not extend beyond the pointing out to the accused that he or she need say nothing until the matter is before a court, and not even then unless they wish. This without penalty or permitted comment or question.

This situation results, and has done so for many years, in what Sir Robert Mark once described as "that period of quiet reflection which has produced some of the most remarkable fiction of our time". Whatever it does produce, it does nothing for the need for immediacy of trial and punishment, where such is merited, and nothing for the rare element in our judicial system, the truth.

A qualified "right to silence", in which an accused would need to be told clearly at the outset that failure to put forward an explanation could result in subsequent adverse and damaging comment would, in my view, hold out two signal advantages towards securing more expeditious handling of cases.

First, it would bring into play at the police station and upon the

attendance there of the duty or private solicitor a requirement upon that learned individual to exercise those skills of advocacy for which he or she is being paid, in order properly to advise the accused on the advisability or not of putting forward an explanation at that stage. Failure to so advise might properly reflect on the advocate's professional competence if a more tardy explanation evoked adverse criticism.

Second, this implied requirement for a more early disclosure of an accused person's explanation of an apparently criminal act would be bound to speed up the whole criminal process. Even where the "right to silence" were to be continued to be invoked in individual cases the pressure upon defendants and those advising them to come to trial as speedily as possible would be substantial, and rightly so if some recent serious examples of delay are considered.

We are deep in the morass of serious and violent criminal activity. We have the Police and Criminal Evidence Act and the duty solicitor. We have the ability to ensure universal, tamperproof recording of explanations or confessions. Let us use these latter to help defeat the former.

Yours faithfully,  
R. HABERSHON,  
Victoria, SW1.

## National curriculum

From Mr Rex Walford  
Sir, I share Frank Judd's concern (September 30) that the new curriculum reforms for schools should implement the intentions of the DES document "Better Schools" and "help pupils develop moral values... tolerance of other races, religions and ways of life" and "help pupils to understand the world in which they live, and the interdependence of individuals, groups and nations".

But since geography and history are included in the 10 proposed foundation subjects, there is every expectation that those aims will be fulfilled. A glance at current textbooks or almost all of the GCSE syllabuses in these two subjects should assure the Director of Oxford that global and environmental issues are thoroughly considered and explored within these segments of the school curriculum.

It is surely a mistake to identify

the proposed new national core curriculum as "narrow" merely because it is classified under relatively traditional labels. Work in schools has long been subject to change and innovation within such a stable framework. Geography and history teachers are well prepared to "provide an appropriate education for the generation whose schooling will end in the early years of the next century" and many are already doing so.

The critical debate in the new curriculum proposals will concern the nature of the proposed "benchmarks" since these are bound to influence, if not determine, the specific nature and content of many school lessons. And, in that sphere, there is still everything to play for.

Yours faithfully,  
REX WALFORD,  
University of Cambridge,  
Department of Education,  
17 Trumpington Street,  
Cambridge,  
September 30.

## TV watchdog

From Mr S. Faizuddin Ahmad  
Sir, I am happy that Mr Hurd has agreed to constitute a new committee to oversee the presentation of sex and violence on British TV (report, September 14). The increase in cases of rape and sexual assaults, and the indiscriminate killings like those which happened in Hungerford are all influenced by the crude presentations of sex and violence on the mini-screen which are viewed by everyone in the family.

Some of these programmes are unfortunately shown at prime time and the most recent example was *Sins* on ITV. (A belated expression of regret by ITV authorities could not minimise its sinister effects).

There are about two million Muslims in this country and a very large number of them own TV sets and pay the licence fees. Being the second largest religious group in this country, they deserve to be heard in the new TV watchdog scheme and I, therefore, raise a demand for the inclusion of a learned Muslim on such a committee.

Yours faithfully,  
S. FAIZUDDIN AHMAD,  
President,  
The UK Islamic Mission  
(Leicester Branch),  
41 Gwendolen Road,  
Leicester.

## Phone vandalism

From the Rev Anthony Bullen  
Sir, Recently, in this fairly orderly neighbourhood, British Telecom installed a new "vandal-proof" payphone. It was situated on a corner in full view of several houses and on one of the busiest roads in this part of the world. Within 24 hours of instalment, the phone had been ripped out and was thrown through one of our school windows (at a cost to the ratepayers of £25).

This criminal act must certainly

## Armada letters

From Mr S. Tudsbury-Turner  
Sir, Mr Robson Lowe (September 24) mentioned the lack of contemporary English letters mentioning the Armada.

He may be interested to know that the seventh report (1879) of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts contains an extract from one such letter — present whereabouts alas unknown — on page 645.

On July 30, 1588, Elizabeth Lady Lincoln wrote to her close friend and neighbour, Sir William More of Loseley, and invited him to visit her at her home in Horsley. Her letter contains the latest news from court.

Upon Sunday night late my L. of Essex and Sir Tho. Gorges came to the court from Dover and brought advertisement that they discerned the Spanish fleets lying over against Calis and our fleet sending out boats to land to refresh their men with vittail and other necessities. Whereat there is much grief conceived in the court that my Ld. Admirall hath suffered them to pass on so farre without fight, and that he prevented not the opportunity they have now gotten of refreshing their men.

Yours truly,  
STEPHEN TUDSBURY-TURNER,  
Cornerways,  
Manor Close,  
East Horsley,  
Leatherhead, Surrey.

## Sans culottes

From Sir Andrew Leggatt  
Sir, One answer to Sir Anthony Lloyd's question about the apparently trouserless plight of the below-average man (October 1) is prompted by your article (September 30) on "Oversold underwear", in which it was reported that

Over the next three months only 2.6 million pairs of the offending Chinese underwear will be allowed into the country. This compares with 23.1 million in the first seven months of the year and only 2.2 pairs in the whole of 1985.

Perhaps the 0.2 of a pair was for Sir Anthony's below-average man.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW LEGGATT,  
The Old Vicarage,  
Old Woking, Surrey,  
October 1.

## Geophysics left out in the cold

From Dr Robert Muir Wood  
Sir, Today I, a geographer, have written part of a book on algorithms for computer cartography, referred a paper written by a geographer on numerical modelling of hill-slope processes, and spent several hours writing lectures to be delivered to geographers on laboratory analysis of sediments. Yesterday I represented my geography department in our university science faculty.

Geography is now a science, and your correspondent, Jane Randle (September 24), is demonstrating a sadly outdated view of the subject in dismissing it as being separated from science by a grey area.

Yours faithfully,  
V. GARDINER,  
University of Leicester,  
Department of Geography,  
University Road,  
Leicester,  
September 24.

Geography is now a science, and your correspondent, Jane Randle (September 24), is demonstrating a sadly outdated view of the subject in dismissing it as being separated from science by a grey area.

Yours faithfully,  
V. GARDINER,  
University of Leicester,  
Department of Geography,  
University Road,  
Leicester,  
September 24.

## ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 5 1936

Sir Oswald Mosley (1896-1980), an MP from 1918 to 1931, formed the British Union of Fascists in 1932. What influence it ever possessed was diminished by the Public Order Act of October, 1936, which prohibited political uniforms and empowered the police to forbid political processions.

## FASCIST MARCH PROHIBITED

Counter-Demonstrations in East London

The proposed march of a contingent of the British Union of Fascists through the streets of the East End of London yesterday, which had given rise to fears of disturbances, was prohibited by the police at the last moment. The Blackshirts had already been on parade near the Tower of London for an hour, awaiting the order to march, when Sir Oswald Mosley, their leader, arrived and was informed by Sir Philip Game, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, that it was impossible for the procession to follow the route planned or for the four meetings that had been arranged to take place.

## A Communist Emblem

The first sign of serious trouble arose as the Fascists began to assemble in Royal Mint Street, where the procession was formed. Early arrivals were met by a large and hostile crowd. It was not until the police drew their batons that the street could be cleared. Mounted and foot police then kept the roadway open for the marchers, men and women in Blackshirt uniform with Union Jacks and Fascist flags, who by the time the march was due to begin numbered between 2,000 and 3,000. As they waited on parade a diversion was caused by the appearance on a roof of a man holding in his right hand a staff on which was mounted the sign of the hammer and sickle, together with a red flag. With his left hand he gave the clenched-fist salute of the Communists.

The incident gave rise to much good-humoured chaff. There were also exchanges between the people on the footpaths and the Fascists.

## The Fascist Salute

Cheers and the raising of hands in the Fascist salute heralded the arrival of Sir Oswald Mosley in an open motor car. He wore the new uniform of his party — a black military-cut jacket, grey riding breeches and jackboots, a black peaked cap, and a red and white armband, indicative of "action within the circle of unity." Twice he drove the length of his marshalled followers, returning their salutes. He then alighted and, in a side street, had a long consultation with Sir Philip Game and other high police officials.

On his return to the parade Sir Oswald Mosley informed his officers of the police decision, and after a brief interval marched at the head of the procession towards Blackfriars. Strong forces of police conducted the demonstrators through the crowds on Tower Hill and along the almost empty streets of the City.

With drums beating and a pipe band playing the Fascists marched down Queen Victoria Street and on to the Embankment. A score of mounted police led the way. Crowds of people in multi — whether sympathisers or not, there was no means of judging, since they made no audible comment — walked on either side of the procession outside the lines of marching police.

## Fascists' Statement

The following statement was issued last night by the British Union of Fascists: "The decision to ban the Blackshirt march and all our East End meetings today... was immediately obeyed, because the British Union obeys the law and does not fight the police. The leader of the British Union places on record the fact that this is the first occasion on which the British Government has openly surrendered to Red terror..."



## THE ARTS

## Raised voices

Famous Greek women singers were in and out of voice over the weekend. They were also in and out of what Dame Edna Everage felicitously calls "face furniture". Though not so eager as Dame Edna herself to make a spectacle of her frames, Nana Mouskouri is perhaps more noted for her glasses than for her popular trill of a voice. During *The Dame Edna Experience* (ITV), however, it was she who was characteristically husky as she croaked her way through a song. Mercifully, she soon retreated to the sofa to have her furniture replaced by Dame Edna with a pair of

## TELEVISION

banana-sprouting "Nana glasses". They must have done her good because she was in better voice for the finale with Dame Edna: "When Grecian eyes are smiling through a pair of plastic frames".

Grecian eyes were certainly not smiling in the most haunting image in *Maria* (ITV). Tony Palmer's *South Bank Show Special* on Callas. A photograph showed the great diva near the end, abandoned by Onassis and by many friends who found it easier to share her earlier glories than later miseries, frightened eyes behind thick, ugly lenses, her hair abandoned to the wind.

Aesthetically and socially, opera is the highest of arts yet can be one of the most vulgar. Almost transcendental in its supreme beauty, it can be crudely mercenary in its manufacture — on and off the stage. Findings, it is embraced by purists and poets, scholars and gossip columnists, those who seek a consummate expression of human emotion and those who need a socially acceptable substitute for art and life. Opera at times touches soap-opera. Maria Callas gave the world the best of what her art can achieve yet suffered from — and enjoyed — its glittering dissipation in high society. Palmer's film unpretentiously gave voice to both sides of the story — not gloriously of course with the excerpts of her singing. There were none of the rather showy tricks seen in certain of his other films. The interesting of photographs of Callas with her husband Giovanni Meneghini and Onassis with an excerpt of Callas singing from *Carmen* was forgivable.

There was little narration. Friends, colleagues and biographers made contributions which ranged from the deeply moving and intelligent to the more mannered. Soap-opera loomed with the story of how Onassis after his marriage to Jacqueline Kennedy threatened to break down Callas's door with his Rolls, but her singing ensured that the dominant legacy of the programme, as of her life, was the triumph of her art, not her social misfortunes.

Andrew Hislop

## Getting all strung up

Anne-Sophie Mutter, violinist extraordinary, returns to the strife-torn Royal Academy of Music today for another week of her gruelling master classes: interview by Brian James

clearly on no ego-trip in coming here. She has laid down a challenge to the faculty. The pressure is on us to meet it." Academy professors had spent months sifting their brightest violin pupils to perhaps 20 who would get their magic hours with Miss Mutter. She promptly cut the group to eight. One student, she said, ought to be told now that a solo career was an impossibility: "He has not the temperament, has not the... brain."

That was on Day One. On Day Two, she targeted the staff. They had surely observed a basic lack of technique, a slackness in the manner of holding the bow which would make it impossible for many of the students ever to reach soloist standards? This, which should have been corrected at the age of eight, must be worked at now. And, no, "of course it wouldn't do to leave the students to plug away at scales in their spare time. They don't. They won't. Some professors here say they do not have time to control this. I think they must make this time. Do you not agree?"

The question tackled to the end of the sentence was typical. Anne-Sophie Mutter is too worldly-wise not to be aware of the possible nuances when she appears to be giving advice to professors grown grey in the service of the same disciplines. "I am tough. Yes, but it is necessary. All the students in the master class are possible teachers. They must not bring their mistakes down to the next generation. They must tell not only how the great soloists of this age played but also tell how."

"There is an example. There is no right way to hold a bow. There are one hundred correct ways, but what all have in common is that the hand is absolutely flexible. Obvious, yes? But many, most, of the young people I have seen have wrong right hands. It seems a convention here. It must be stopped."

"I must not, please, give a wrong impression. There is so much that is good in these students. A great instinctive musicality, marvellous to work with. They understand

fast. They change fast. But many sit in a cage made of that lack of mastery. I want to bring other violin players to teach those who will in turn teach. It is very long-term."

"But it is why I came to Britain. The need to give help was there. I do not wish to give offence, but the Academy was accepting standards that were less than correct. Britain is known to produce great orchestras. But great soloists are rare. I know you cannot plan virtuosity. But you can produce children who grow with their instruments with a respect for the composer, the command to give every single note the merits it needs. It is not enough to just go blurrrrrr over the passage and make a nice sound."

Sir David, who insists that this first year had produced results "beyond our wildest dreams" in terms of virtuosi enrolled and money raised, was not as wounded as one might suppose by the strictures from the newest, youngest inhabitant taking office in the staff refectory. "That is precisely why we asked her and the holders of the other five international chairs to join the Academy. There is too much truth in what one leading conductor told me last year: 'Britain! Oh, yes, absolutely superb at producing second violins!'"



Mutter: came to Britain because this was where her help was needed

## Simple gains

Richard Williams on Bruce Springsteen's new album *Tunnel of Love*, released today

The first thing you notice about Bruce Springsteen's *Tunnel of Love* is what is not there: no bawling, sleeve-tugging voice or big, bombastic snare-drum, the elements that defined *Born in the USA*, the album that launched his final push for international superstardom in 1984.

In the planning of that triumphant campaign, many of his most admirable characteristics — such as his interestingly ambivalent view of America, and the pounding

## ROCK

rock 'n' roll heartbeat of his band — were strategically inflated to the sort of scale that could fill football stadiums and sell records by the million. While delighted by his success, many older fans were worried by the cost to his art.

*Tunnel of Love* is his eighth studio album in the 14 years since readers of this page were invited to admire the promise of his debut, *Greetings from Asbury Park*, and it has been trailed by a single, "Brilliant Disguise", that will have begun to restore his reputation among those whose faith was wavering. Opening with a guitar strum borrowed from George Harrison's *Help* soundtrack song "I Need You" (and, oddly enough, in the same key), Springsteen treats a failing relationship with his old insight and delicacy, singing with the gaunt elegance of the young Elvis.

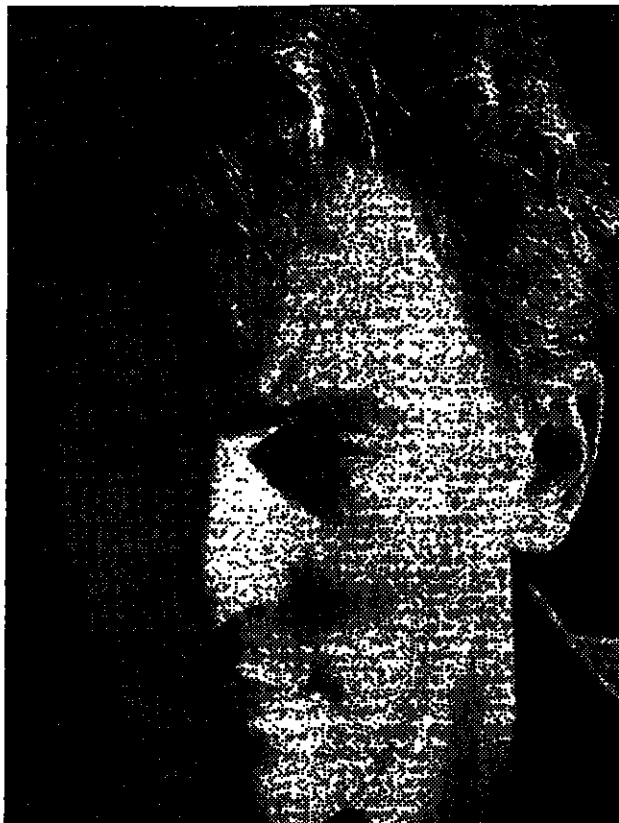
Not all of *Tunnel of Love* is as good as this, although most

of it benefits from a return to home-made simplicity in place of the stylized heavy-weight arrangements of the *E Street Band*. Featuring Springsteen on guitars, keyboards, bass and drums, with occasional assistance from various band members, the resulting tone is somewhere between the warm tenement symphonies of *The Wild, the Innocent and the E Street Shuffle* and the raw directness of the all-solo *Nebraska*.

Of the individual songs, "Walk Like a Man" returns with great success to a favourite theme, Springsteen's difficult relationship with his father. "Ain't Got You", just voice and guitar, rewrites Billy Boy Arnold's old rhythm and blues hit of the same name, over a chopping Bo Diddley beat. "All That Heaven Allows" has a sort of pre-Beatles charm, while "One Step Up" is a moving snapshot of a washed-up marriage, pitched against a slowly-revolving chord cycle. On the other hand, the title song finds nothing new in its chosen metaphor, and the closing "Valentine's Day" muffs the big romantic gesture.

Is it legitimate to hope that he will one day again give us songs as rich in conception and detail as "Thunder Road"? While providing some reassurance, *Tunnel of Love* falls short of satisfying the highest expectations, which in this case are the only sort worth having.

● Bruce Springsteen's *Tunnel of Love* is released today (CBS 460270 1).



Bruce Springsteen: deserving of the highest expectations

## John Hiatt Mean Fiddler

If anyone is going to help plug the gap in the market that exists for new music which will appeal to the cautious tastes of the emergent parental generation of rock fans, it will be 35-year-old John Hiatt, the oldest young hopeful in the business. Since he started out in the mists of the early Seventies, the Nashville-based singer/songwriter has been signed to more major labels than the Sex Pistols — Epic, MCA and Geffen all took a bath trying to promote him as the next big thing — but A&M (Demon in the UK) may have better with a splendid new album, *Bring the Family*, that should benefit from the perceptible shift in audience demographics.

On stage he looked an ordinary sort of tall, dark-haired chap, albeit with rather sunken eyes. His three backing musicians, residents of Louisiana, were sensible, studious types, able to cut with dark precision from a swampy, southern mambo vamp on "Memphis in the Meantime".

to the chunky R'n'B riffing of "Thing Called Love", the song where Hiatt's rich, brown voice sounded most like that of Huey Lewis. Sonny Landreth's slide guitar often acted in the manner of a weeping pedal steel, especially during the exquisite bluesy ballad "Lipsick Sunset", where he traced the lines originally recorded by Ry Cooder.

Whether it was the humour of "Between Us", with its Loudon Wainwright-style of jilted Joe narrative, or the confessional tone of "Stood Up", the dominant theme throughout a long set was Hiatt's articulation of adult concerns and ironies, as in "Your Dad Did", a sage observation of the way in which new parents tend to repeat their own parents' former behaviour patterns.

The crowd, although enthusiastic, retained a respectful sense of decorum as Hiatt was joined by Brendan Croker for an encore of Ry Cooder's "Borderline". Today's "up-and-coming" acts are a more thoughtful breed than those of rock's youthful heyday.

David Sinclair

## Difficult to replace

## RADIO

Neither Any Questions? (Radio 4, Friday, repeating *Start the Week* (Radio 4, Monday) seems to me to have improved from their recent changes of management, and least of all the first of them. But then an improvement on the redoubtable John Timponson was hardly to be looked for: he possessed to a nicety the nerve, the humour and, where needed, the muscle to succeed in a job which might be described as the radio equivalent of the lion-tamer.

Jonathan Dimpleby is a competent successor, but he gives me the impression that, whereas Timponson did the job by the light of nature fortified by years of broadcasting experience, he is doing it out of years of experience alone. His introductions are by comparison rather stiff affairs: the jokes, the pin-pricks that should gently but sufficiently deflate *amour propre*, are often a little forced.

*Start the Week*, now under Russell Harty, is sharper, perhaps spicier than Richard Baker could ever make it, and that may be no bad thing. Why, asked Mr Harty last week, can *Kalifornia* or Radio 3 do a first-class job of free promotion on a new book and nobody exclaims, whereas to feature the same publication on a Monday after 9.05

a.m. will elicit instant charges of shameless self-advertisement? It was a good question, but he did not hang around too long for any answers — one of which might be that on *Start the Week* it is usually the authors who are to be heard plugging their own wares, while the other outlets tend to rely on the opinions of third parties.

To his credit, Harty did put forward some quite thoughtful and pointed criticisms of a new novel by William Boyd with which, I detected, the author was not entirely chuffed. Well and good, but along with this the programme's tone suggests that it is casting more than a sidelong ear in the direction of *Loose Ends*.

Radio possesses an exceptional power to clamp you to your chair, more or less spellbound, and for me there were two such occasions last week. Beyond the Gravy (Radio 4, Monday) was partly a sociologist's view of the high significance of the Welsh Sunday dinner, by which the woman of the house establishes her role and gains her consequence. But what gave this programme the capacity to enchant was Ruth Barry's

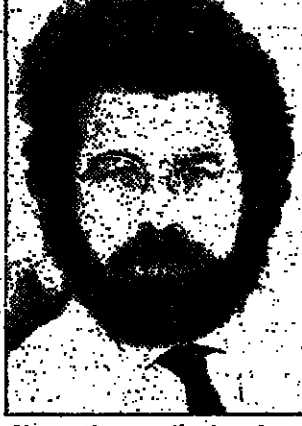
## Orchestral virtuosity

## CONCERT

Philharmonia/Sinopoli Festival Hall

It seems that a perennial tendency to rubbish British string-playing is again gathering steam in some quarters. Of all the current debates about the making, funding and teaching of music in our country (debates which are made extremely urgent by the financial precariousness of nearly all musical organisations in Britain), this is surely one of the least relevant.

Indeed, listening to the Philharmonia's strings, or recalling the (very different) virtuosity recently by the London Sinfonietta, one finds it difficult to see what the problem is. There was a sterling cohesion and unanimity about their playing, even when executing Giuseppe Sinopoli's torrential conception of the Scherzo from Schumann's Second Symphony. In the



Sinopoli: appealingly robust

same work's Adagio the fiddles spun a line that was warm-voiced and generously nuanced. And earlier, in Elgar's *Felstaf* (which speaks its most eloquent lines through the cellos and basses), the lower strings' punchiness and sonority had been admirable.

Of course one can play the comparison game — with Vienna, Amsterdam or Berlin — and detect deficiencies in British string tone (though those who visit those cities for a

midweek fixture under a less-than-galactic maestro can have their expectations modestly jolted). Equally, one can hold up British wind-playing at its best — demonstrated here by some deliciously firm oboe and clarinet work in the Schumann Adagio, and by the fluent and little playing of the principal bassoonist, Meyrick Alexander, in Mozart's Bassoon Concerto — and find it has few peers for character and tonal richness. But this game, too, seems of marginal relevance to our musical well-being.

Sinopoli's Elgar is marred by his reluctance to ease up for the little rubato touches which so facilitate the easy breathing of this music. Nevertheless, his heavyweight expressionism did accentuate the cold grandeur of the King's approach, even if he did not quite allow the cellos time to articulate the full pathos of the moment when Falstaff is spurred. The Schumann, apart from the over-hasty Scherzo, was given appealingly robust, quirky treatment.

Richard Morrison

## Advocate of the new

## RECITAL

William Howard Wigmore Hall

Matthews's *Eleven Studies in Velocity*, which are intended to offer a variety of solutions to the problem of writing fast music. These brief pieces, all but two of which can be played in any order, are more than mere experiments with different textures. Indeed one has a strong feeling that they might at some stage form the basis of something substantial. Their expressive range is wide, from the veiled textures of the one which Howard played first to the final, climactic toccata which moves from low tessitura to high in exuberant celebration.

Howard also gave two other

recent works, Michael Ball's *Kabuki* (composed this year) and George Benjamin's *Fantasy on Iambic Rhythm* (1985). Ball's attractive piece attempts to combine influences from *The Tempest* and Japanese theatre, and he does succeed in capturing the mystic atmosphere common to both, his distinctly Messiaen-like textures and juxtapositions going hand in hand with an unmistakable and compelling feeling of onward motion. Benjamin's work, though, is a *tour de force* by any standards, making the most from the least with a confidence and imagination, and an almost bewildering energy, that not only mark him out from his own generation but promise an eventual maturation of yet greater consequence.

Stephen Pettitt

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Cathryn Pope (Sophie)

Terry Jenkins (Schmidt)

Dennis Wicks (Johann)

Conductor Mark Elder

Producer Keith Warner

Designer Stefanos Lazaridis

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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

and the Lord said unto me: Amen, what wilt thou? And I said, A plumbline. Then said the Lord, Be still, I will set a plumbline in the midst of my people Israel: I will not again pass by them anymore.

Amos 7:8

## BIRTHS

**BRUNCKI** - On September 27th, 1987, to Jennifer and Kazimierz, a son, Alexander Roland Kazimierz, a brother for Emilia.

**DOHERTY** - On 1st October to Anthony and Hannah née Longway, a daughter, Georgia Hermione.

**DRYE** - On October 2nd, to Fiona and Bruce Lockhart and George, a son, Darcy Bruce-Lockhart, a brother for Alastair.

**HANSFORD** - On September 28th, 1987, to John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Pamela (née) and Peter, a son, Samuel George.

**HILL** - On September 24th at Queen Mary's, Roehampton to Jane (née) Williams and a son, Edward Jonathan McLean, a brother for Charles.

**JOHNSON** - On September 24th to Al (Gordon) and Margaret, a daughter, Georgina Louise.

**JONES** - On September 25th, to Alison and Clive, a son, a daughter, Katie, a son, a daughter, Katie.

**MOIR** - On September 28th, to Susan (née) and Stephen, a son, James Andrew, a brother for Victoria and Alice.

**QUAYLE** - On October 1st, to Caroline (née) and Richard, a son, Michael.

**REGAN** - On September 22nd to Jennifer (née) and Michael, a son, George.

**SIMPSON** - On Friday October 2nd to John and David at Heatherwood Hospital, Ayr, a son, Jonathan David.

## MARRIAGES

**HOWLETT-FERGUSON** - On Saturday, October 3rd, 1987, at London Nicholas Amerson Howlett to Mary Doreen Fergusson, second daughter of Murray and Julia Fergusson.

## DEATHS

**ASSER** - On October 2nd 1987 peacefully at home, Florence, aged 93 years, beloved wife of the late George, a loving mother, grandmother and great-grandmother.

**BOBEY** - On October 2nd 1987, peacefully at home, Florence, aged 93 years, beloved wife of the late George, a loving mother, grandmother and great-grandmother.

**BRAY** - On October 2nd suddenly at the Freeman Hospital, Newcastle, Brenda, aged 78 years, beloved wife of the late George, a loving mother, grandmother and great-grandmother.

**CAMPION** - On October 1st, peacefully at home, Michael, aged 78 years, beloved husband of the late Mary, a loving father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

**CLEVERDON** - On October 1st, peacefully at home, Douglas, aged 78 years, beloved husband of the late Mary, a loving father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

**CULBY** - On October 2nd peacefully at home, Lilian, aged 82 years, beloved wife of the late George, a loving mother, grandmother and great-grandmother.

**FREEDMAN** - Vivian Bernard on October 1st 1987 at the Freeman Hospital, Newcastle, aged 78 years, beloved husband of the late Mary, a loving father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

**LEONARD** - A service of thanksgiving for the life of Michael, aged 78 years, beloved husband of the late Mary, a loving father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

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# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

**BOOKING KEY**  
★ Seats available  
★ Returns only  
(D) Access for disabled

## THEATRE

### LONDON

★ **BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT:** Frank Finlay, Wendy Craig and others in Jeffrey Archer courtroom drama. Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue W1 (01-734 1166). Tube: Piccadilly Circus, Mon-Fri 8.10-10.15pm, Sat 8.30-10.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm, 25-21.50.

★ **BLUES IN THE NIGHT:** Return of hit blues show Carol Wicks, Debby Bishop, Maria Friedman sing their hearts out in a sleazy Chicago style. Piccadilly Theatre, Denham Street, W1 (01-437 4506). Tube: Piccadilly Circus, Mon-Thurs 8.10-10.15pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-10.15pm, 25-21.50.

★ **CORPSE:** Colin Baker and Jack Wadding in twisty thriller of murder, money and obsession. Strand Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-836 2860). Tube: Covent Garden/Charing Cross, Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm, 25-21.50.

★ **FOLLIES:** Sondheim's musical, in London at last, has Diana Rigg and Julia McKenzie leading a starry cast. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (01-379 5399). Tube: Holborn/Tottenham Court Road, Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm, 25-21.50.

★ **GROUCHO: A LIFE IN REVUE:** Famous musical comedy trio. Comedy Theatre, Penton Street, SW1 (01-830 2570). Tube: Piccadilly Circus, Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm, 25-21.50.

★ **DR KHEAL/A SERMON:** First of an occasional series of warm up plays before the main performance. Comedy Theatre, Penton Street, SW1 (01-830 2570). Tube: Piccadilly Circus, Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm, 25-21.50.

★ **MELON:** New Simon Gray play stars Alan Bates and Julia McKenzie. Comedy Theatre, Penton Street, SW1 (01-830 2570). Tube: Piccadilly Circus, Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm, 25-21.50.

★ **MUSSENSE:** On Broadway musical set in a convent, jokes about dead nuns. Comedy Theatre, Penton Street, SW1 (01-830 2570). Tube: Piccadilly Circus, Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm, 25-21.50.

## TELEVISION TOP 10

National top ten television programmes in the week ending Sept 27:

BBC 1	BBC 2
1 EastEnders (Thurs) 19.30m	1 G.I. Joe 4.00m
2 The Big Bang Theory 19.15m	2 M.A.S.I. 3.00m
3 Only Fools and Horses 12.50m	3 Sunday Grandstand 3.50m
4 The Bill 10.15m	4 Top Gear 3.00m
5 The Bill 10.15m	5 The Bill 10.15m
6 The Bill 10.15m	6 The Bill 10.15m
7 The Bill 10.15m	7 The Bill 10.15m
8 The Bill 10.15m	8 The Bill 10.15m
9 The Bill 10.15m	9 The Bill 10.15m
10 The Bill 10.15m	10 The Bill 10.15m

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times with figures in parentheses showing the reach - the number of people who viewed for at least 30 seconds.

BBC1: Breakfast Time Mon to Fri 11.55-12.05pm. BBC2: Breakfast Time Mon to Fri 11.55-12.05pm.

Source: Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

## ENTERTAINMENTS

### CONCERTS

**ALBERT HALL** 8.30pm-10.15pm. The London Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Sir Colin Davis. Programme: Beethoven's 9th Symphony, Brahms' 4th Symphony, Mahler's 5th Symphony.

### EVENTS

**HOUSE OF THE YEAR SHOW** 7.30pm-10.15pm. The London Evening Standard. Hosted by Sir David Frost. Programme: The London Evening Standard House of the Year competition.

### EXHIBITIONS

**GOLDEN FARM** 10.15am-5.15pm. The London Evening Standard. Hosted by Sir David Frost. Programme: The London Evening Standard Golden Farm exhibition.

### OPERA & BALLET

**COLLIERIES FARM** 8.30pm-10.15pm. The London Evening Standard. Hosted by Sir David Frost. Programme: The London Evening Standard Collieries Farm exhibition.

### THEATRES

**ADRIAN PHOENIX** 8.30pm-10.15pm. The London Evening Standard. Hosted by Sir David Frost. Programme: The London Evening Standard Adrian Phoenix exhibition.

★ **AND THEN THERE WERE NONE:** Agatha Christie's elimination thriller, once called 'Ten Little Niggers'. St Martin's Lane WC2 (01-836 5122). Tube: Leicester Square. Previews until Oct 6, 8.10-10.15pm, press night Oct 7, 7.15-10.15pm, then Mon-Sat 8.10-10.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm, 25-21.50.

★ **LONG RUNNERS:** The Business of Murder. Mayfair Theatre (01-629 3036). ★ **Chess:** Prince Edward Theatre (01-405 0072). ★ **Chess:** Prince Edward Theatre (01-405 0072). ★ **Chess:** Prince Edward Theatre (01-405 0072).

## OUT OF TOWN

★ **MANCHESTER:** Don Carlos: Sir John Gielgud's play of Philip of Spain in Schiller's drama of love and politics. Royal Exchange Theatre, Cross Street (01-625 8831). Mon-Fri 7.30pm, Fri and Sat 8pm, 22-60.

★ **SCARBOROUGH:** Henceforward: Premiere of Alan Ayckbourn's 34th play. Scarborough Theatre-in-the-Round, Scarborough (01723 370541). Tonight 8-10.15pm, 24.50.

★ **SOUTHAMPTON:** Last Summer in Cambridge: Cambridge Theatre Company tour. Southampton Playhouse, modern Russian play, translated by Paul Thompson. Bilt Fryde Theatre, Southampton (01-930 2570). 7.30pm, 23.90.

## FILMS

★ **Also on national release**  
★ **Advance booking possible**

★ **LA BAMBOLA (18):** Conventional biography of the Mexican-American rock legend Ritchie Valens, dead at 17. Directed by Luis Valdez (100 min). Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **THE BIG TOWN (15):** Matt Dillon comes to Chicago in the 1950s to make his fortune rolling dice. Light-hearted period romp with Diane Lane and Tommy Lee Jones (109 min). Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **THE UNTOUCHABLES (15):** Eliot Ness's gangbusters go after Al Capone in Brian De Palma's entertaining drama filled with bullets, blood and thought-provoking dialogue. Directed by Brian De Palma. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

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★ **BLACK WIDOW (15):** A homicidal psychopath kills several wealthy husbands and is investigated by the police. Directed by Michael Winner. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **BUSINESS AS USUAL (PG):** Serious-minded British drama about sexual discrimination in a Liverpool dress shop. Directed by Glenda Jackson. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **FULL METAL JACKET (18):** Stanley Kubrick's meticulously researched Vietnam drama, following Matthew Modine and other recruits from basic training to combat. Platform may have taken the edge off some of the nastiness. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **THE GOOD WIFE (15):** Australian tale of a woman who becomes a wife of a man who is a criminal. Directed by John Boorman. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **HELLRAISER (18):** Full-blooded British horror film, now owned by Clive Barker from his own novel about a decomposed corpse trying to eat his way back to life. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **HOPE AND GLORY (15):** John Boorman's autobiographical account of an ordinary family living through the extraordinary days of the London blitz. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

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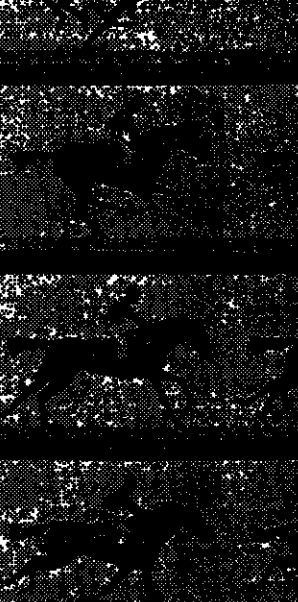
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The centenary of an extraordinary publishing venture is celebrated this week in an exhibition, *The Poetry of Motion*, in Bath. In 1877 the Governor of California, Leland Stanford, is said to have wagered \$25,000 that a galloping horse raised all its feet from the ground at one time. To prove it, he hired Eadweard Muybridge to photograph his horse in motion. Though the plates were slow and the lenses inferior, the results were adequate to prove Stanford's thesis, and Muybridge was encouraged to refine his technique. His horse, named 'Occident', was photographed as it moved in front of a carefully calibrated backdrop by up to 24

Glyndebourne, Lewes, East Sussex (01273 541111), 7.30-10pm, 25-21.50.

## JAZZ

★ **BOBBY WATSON:** Ex-Jazz Messenger alto saxophonist leads a dream team: John Hicks (piano), Cecil Taylor (bass) and Ed Blackwell (drums). Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **RAY BROWN:** The great jazz pianist, now playing piano guitar. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **JULIAN ARIGUENSE:** Shaping the future of jazz. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

## DANCE

★ **LA FILLE MAL GARDEE:** Sadler's Wells Ballet in a new production. Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 (01-278 9916). 7.30-8.30pm, 25-21.50.

★ **SWORD FIGHTING:** The highlight of the current programme by the Royal Thai Dancers and Musicians. Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 (01-278 9916). 7.30-8.30pm, 25-21.50.

## ROCK

★ **CAMEO:** A gaudy revue show with Larry 'Shiny Red' Blackmon and friends bringing away through the extraordinary days of the London blitz. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **THE ELECTRICITY OF THE SOVIET UNION:** Directed by Craig Rame. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

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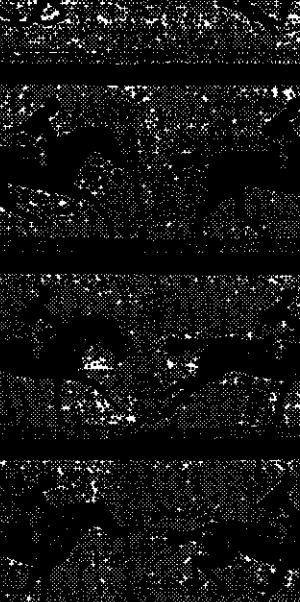
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cameras triggered by electrically operated shutters. The results were revolutionary. Movement was captured in a way never before seen by the human eye. Muybridge went on to take over 100,000 photographs and the best were published in 1887 in a book, *Animal Locomotion*, which had a profound effect on painters and sculptors. Muybridge also applied the technique to develop a device called the Zoopraxiscope which in 1880 gave the world its first moving pictures. *The Poetry of Motion*, Photographs by Eadweard Muybridge, National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsum Street, Bath, 01225 62841 from today until January 23.

Kellogg (harmonica/vocals) and Paul Rodriguez (bass/vocals). Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096).

★ **JETHRO TULL:** Ian Anderson, Martin Barter and David Grieve embark on a tour to promote their latest album, *Cost of*



**TELEVISIC  
CHOICE**

optimistic, bleaker. There is a resolution but not the restoration of order nor, necessarily, justice. We are middle-aged, middle-class women so good at murder stories? Because they have an eye for detail and can distance the violence. Men write hard-boiled, kick-the-door-down stories. Women are better at 'malice domestic.' No, unlike Ngaiio

# Radio 1

# Radio 2

**WORLD SERVICE**

## RADIO CHOICE

Radio 4 7.20

## Peter Dav

Radio 3

**6.55 Weather 7.00 News**  
**7.05 Morning Concert:** Telemann  
(Overture in D minor, TWVW  
55da: Concertus Musices  
for Harpsichord and  
J.S. Bach (Der Geist hilft  
unsrer Schwachheit auf  
BWV 228: Monteverdi Choir  
and English Baroque  
Soloists under Hogwood)

**8.00 News**  
**8.05 Morning Concert (cont):**  
Antonio Vivaldi (La Follia,  
G 1X: Ensemble Bella  
Musica de Vienne), Mozart  
(Hier soll ich dich denn  
sehen: Wenn der mich  
Tränen fliessen, from Die  
Entführung aus dem Serail:  
Wunderlich, and with  
the State Opera  
Orchestra), Pleyel (St Antoni  
Divertimento: Vienna Wind  
Soloists), Bravens  
(Variations on St Anthony  
Chorale: Vienna PO)

on the 50-year association  
that Beethoven had with the  
music of Richard Strauss.  
**2.45** New Records: Josef  
Kawalecki (Finlandia: Concerto  
USRO under Yaspov),  
Tchaikovsky (Lansky's aria  
from Eugene Onegin:  
Francesca Arizola, tenor,  
with the ECO),  
Rachmaninov (Sonata in B  
flat minor, original version of  
Sonata No 2: Hovhannes  
Shahlyan, piano), Stravinsky  
(Eight instrumental  
miniatures for 15 players:  
Orpheus Chamber  
Orchestra), Prokofiev  
(Sinfonia concertante Op  
125: Raphael Wallfisch,  
cello, with SNO under Jarvi),  
Grieg (Symphonic Dance No  
2: Uster Orchestra under  
Handley), Schubert  
(Symphony No 8 City  
of Birmingham SO & under

<b>5.00</b> World Service News	<b>5.00</b> World Service News
<b>5.10</b> The Week's Comment	<b>5.10</b> Mainly Music
Dvorak: The overture My Homeland; and Symphony No 3 (Czech PO under Houtmann)	recordings on the theme of war and peace. Introduced by Brian Kay 6.55
<b>10.00</b> Piano recital: Allan Schiller plays extracts from Liszt's 12 Characteristic pieces, Op 370; and Kabalevsky's Sonata No 3 in F. Op 48	<b>7.00</b> Organ Music: John Birch, in Chichester Cathedral, plays works by George Frideric Handel, Fantasy, Prelude), Kreis (Chorale Prelude Auf Gott erhebt mein Seufzen), Hollins (A Trumpet Miraculously Larghetto) in F sharp minor) and Peter Eben (A Festival Voluntary, Variations on the King Wenceslas)
<b>10.30</b> The Symphony Society: Boyce (Symphony No 4: Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields under Marriner), and Beethoven (Symphony minor, Op 6 No 8: Liege SO under Houtmann), and C.P.E. Bach (Symphony in B major, Op 182 No 1: Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields)	<b>7.30</b> Beethoven and Bruckner: London Philharmonic Orchestra under Franz Welser-Moog, London Philharmonic Choir, and

[illegible]

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 **Sterling**

**TOP SECRET**

ITV/LONDON

6.00 TV-am introduced by Kay Burley and Richard Keys. News at 6.25 and 6.30 weather at 6.28 and 6.55; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55

7.00 Good Morning Britain presented by Kay Burley and Mike Morris. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; pop music at 7.55. Plus, Jimmy Greaves's television highlights. After Nine includes advice on hair from trichologists and Lycia. Themes - The Places - Topical discussion chaired by Mike Scott.

11.10 Let's Pretend 11.25 Thames news headlines 11.30 Food - The Fact John Stanton investigates the connection between sugar and heart disease 12.30 The Sullivan.

12.30 News with Julia Somerville 12.40 News 12.50 News

1.00 Film: Cloudburst (1951, b/w) starring Robert Preston and Elizabeth Sellars. Thriller about a man cut for vengeance after his wife is killed by a car containing two escaped prisoners. Directed by Francis Searle.

2.45 Looked Familiar. Denis Norden reminisces with guests Benny Green, Marian Montgomery and Nad Sherrin. 3.25 Thames news headlines 3.30 The Young Doctors.

4.00 Ticker on the Tm. Video tales for children (7, 4, 10 The Adventures of Tintin 4.20 Disney's Duck Tales 4.45 The Muppet Show. Children's fantasy game show.

5.15 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz game for teenagers, presented by Bob Holmes.

5.45 News with Alistair Stewart

6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help with news of an exhibition, Londoners from Everywhere.

6.35 Crossroads.

7.00 The Krypton Factor. The first heat of Group B features contestants from Exeter, Bolton, Inverachy and Banbark. (Oracle)

7.30 Corruption Strike. Jack receives an official reprimand. (Oracle)

8.00 Executive Suite. Comedy series starring Penelope Keith and Peter Bowles. (Oracle)

8.30 World in Action: The Wrong Stuff. A documentary about the wasted millions that have been spent on Britain's new air defence system.

9.00 The 808. Among the problems facing the officers of Sun Hill police station this week is a clash with the Social Services over a child at risk. (Oracle)

10.00 News at Ten with Alistair Burnet and Carol Barnes. Followed by weather and Thames news headlines.

10.30 Film: Julia (1977) starring Jane Fonda and Jimmy Greaves. An award-winning film about the early adventures of American playwright Lillian Hellman and her childhood friend Julia who became involved with the anti-Nazi movement in Vienna. Directed by Fred Zinnemann.

12.40 I Spy. Espionage series starring Robert Culp and Bill Costy.

1.40 Sportsweek Extra. Boxing: Aaron Pryor v Bobby Joe Young at Sunnyside, Florida.

2.30 News headlines followed by Text. American comedy series.

3.00 Film: Footlight Serenade (1942, b/w) starring Betty Grable as the chorus girl who gets given the lead when the male star takes a shine to her. Directed by Gregory Ratoff.

4.30 That's Hollywood.

5.00 The World This Week CNN Headlines News. Ends at 6.00.

CHANNEL 4

**00** *Ceefax.*  
**15** *Daytime on Two:* jobs in conservation **3.38** Tempering **10.00** For four- and five-year olds **11.45** Match **10.40**  
*Thinkabout* **11.00** *Viking* sailors **11.20** Episode two of *Buddy* **11.45** Christ's ministry **12.08** Hitler's rise to power **12.30** is art useful **1.00** *Hygiene* **1.20** For the young **1.38** Changing streets **2.00** News and weather **2.02** Butterflies and moths  
**17** *Sigh Extra.* Highlights of this year's Liberal Party Conference. With subtitles.  
**45** *The Collectors.* George Thomson's butterfly collection (r).  
**00** *News and weather* followed by *Amateur Basketball* produced by Sally Jones. Highlights from the National Basketball Association's play-offs.  
**50** *News, regional news and weather.*  
**55** *Yemen — Roof of Arabia: A World About Us* documentary showing Yemen through two different eyes (r).  
**00** *The Curious Case of Victor Grayson.* The story of the socialist politician who disappeared in 1920 (r).  
**530** *Tomorrow's World* (r).  
**6.00** *Film: The Saint's Double Trouble* (1940, b/w) starring George Sanders and Barbara Whitney. The Saint discovers a *doppelgänger* when he investigates a diamond smuggling organization. Directed by Jack Hildy.  
**7.05** *Cartoon Two.* Sea Dream (r).  
**7.10** *Under Seal.* Black-hulled Gwalay hookers. Narrated by Tom Salmon.  
**7.30** *Open Road.* John Lenahan visits a Venetian-style fete held on Hyde's Royal Military Canal.  
**8.00** *Seven Ages.* Part four — from 25 to 40 years of age. (Ceefax)  
**9.00** *Film: The American.* Steve Martin and Bernadette Peters. Comedy following the fortunes of a dimwitted character trying to make his way in the world. Directed by Carl Reiner.  
**10.30** *Newsnight* **11.15** *Weather.*  
**11.20** *Interval.*  
**11.30** *Open University: Culture and Society in Victorian Britain,* presented by Professor John Arthur Marwick. Ends at **12.00.**

- 2.30 **Schools.**
- 2.30 **Business Daily.** Business news and analysis presented by Susanah Simons.
- 2.30 **Just 4 Fun.** Three programmes for young children.
- 3.00 **Open Exchange.** Weekly magazine programme for everyone involved in open learning.
- 3.00 **The Late Late Show.** A new series of the chat and music show
- 3.00 **The Irish R&L.** Skewbarn is about to be dragged into the 20th century with the arrival of an entrepreneur and his moving picture show. (r).
- 3.00 **Mavis on 4.** In this first of a new series Mavis Nicholson talks to the legendary Bette Davis.
- 3.30 **Countdown.** A series of the words and numbers game begins with Warren King from Malden taking on Ray Clements of Thornbury.
- 3.30 **The Mumpsters (b/w).** Vintage American comedy series about a ghoulish family.
- 3.30 **The Beverly Hillsbillies (b/w).** Comedy about a mountain family that stirs oil.
- 3.00 **Off the Page.** (see Choice)
- 6.30 **Changing Times.** Programme two is on Kellam Island Industrial Museum, Sheffield (r).
- 7.00 **Channel 4 News** with Trevor McDonald and Sue Carpenter.
- 7.50 **Comment** followed by Weather.
- 8.00 **Brookside.** Jonathan and Laura hold a barbecue. (Oracle)
- 8.30 **Lou Grant.** Part one of a story concerning the assistant city editor's cousin who is a mental patient.
- 9.25 **The Refuge.** Comedy series.
- 9.55 **4 Minutes: Blind and Deaf.** Adventures of a blind girl and a deaf man as they travel round London (r).
- 10.00 **The Divided Union.** Part two of the documentary series on the American Civil War. (Oracle)
- 10.05 **The Elephant House We Are the Elephant.** A documentary made by the black film workshop Caddo, paying tribute to the black youth of South Africa (Oracle)
- 12.00 **First Frame: With Hands Up.** A film made by the Polish Film School about an incident in the Warsaw ghetto during the Second World War. Ends at 1.15.

## VARIATIONS



**Melvyn Hill** in Executive  
Street, ITV, 8 O'Clock

**BBCTV** Wales Tonight, 7.30-7.50pm  
Grant 11.50-1.15 News of Wales, 12.30-1.45pm  
Reporting Scotland, 10.10-10.45  
Castles of Scotland (Culzean), 11.50-12.30pm  
Film 17, 12.30-12.55  
Scottish News, 12.55-1.15pm  
Golfers Sport 5.45-6.45 Inside U.S. 6.30-7.00  
Channel One on the Road 11.50-11.55 Northern Ireland News  
Sibel, 4.55-7.45pm Regional News  
gardening.

**ANGLO** as London  
12.30-1.30pm News  
1.00-2.45 Film: Long Way Home  
5.15-6.45 Emmerdale Farm, 6.50 About  
3.50-4.15 Last Report 19.30  
Film: Close Encounters of the Third Kind  
1.00pm Rock Special 4.30 Paris  
6.30 Show Express, 6.50 Closedown

**CENTRAL** as London as  
12.30-1.00 News  
1.00 Film: How Green Was My Valley  
2.55 Workout 3.15-4.45 Score and  
Daughters 6.00-6.30 News 10.30  
Version 11.50 Prisoner Cell Block 11  
12.00 Film: The Passage 1.45 Journey  
to the Unknown 2.40 News followed  
by Jobline

**CHANNEL** as London as  
12.30-1.30pm News  
Gardening Time 12.50 News 1.00  
1.00-1.30pm News  
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2.00-2.30pm News  
2.30-3.00pm News  
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**HTV WALES** As HTV  
except  
7.00 Wales at Six 10-30 Var

**ONS**

**HTV Wales** As RTV West  
7.00 Wales at Six 10.30 Vamp  
11.30 45 Minutes Murders in the Rue  
Morgue

**SCOTCH** As London ex-  
cept 12.00-12.30pm  
12.30pm The 1914-15  
Flanders: Eastern Waters 3.00 Starting the  
Clock 3.30 Canton 3.45-4.40 Trains  
3.45-4.45 Emerald 4.45-5.45 Emerald  
5.00 Scotland Today 8.30 Emerald  
8.45-9.00 Out and About in  
Scotland 12.30 Late Call, Closedown

**TSW** As London except 12.00-  
12.30pm Green Tour 12.30  
Flemish 1.15-1.30pm  
Squadroneurs 3.15-4.45 Greenroad  
6.00 Today 6.30-7.00 Emerald  
Farm 11.30 America 11.45-11.50  
Flemish The Criminal 12.45pm Post-  
script, Closedown

**TVS** As London except 12.00-  
12.30pm Gardening Time 1.00  
Flemish Seven Nights in Japan 3.00  
Flemish 3.15-3.45 Emerald 3.45-4.45  
High Road 6.00-6.30 Coast to Coast  
10.30 Questions 11.20 Hammer Home  
7 Mystery and Suspense 12.30pm  
America, Closedown

**TYNE TELES** As London  
except 12.00-12.30pm  
News 1.00-2.45 Flemish 3.00-3.15  
Flemish 3.15-3.45 Emerald 3.45-4.45

**ULSTER** As London  
except 12.00-12.30pm  
Newsline 1.00-2.45 Emerald 3.00-3.45  
Quinn 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters  
4.00-4.15 Emerald 4.15-4.45 Emerald  
8.00pm Night Eve 8.15 Shamrock, Rose  
and Thistle 1 Last Hour 1 Last Hour  
1.00-1.15 Emerald 1.15-1.30 Emerald  
12.30pm Newsline, closedown

**YORKSHIRE** As London ex-  
cept 12.00-12.30pm  
12.30pm Newsline 1.00-1.15  
Flemish 1.15-1.30pm  
Flemish 3.15-3.45 4.00 Country  
Flemish 4.00-4.15 Emerald 4.15-4.45  
12.30pm Film: Your Choice See Me  
Again 11.30 Prisoner: Cell Block H  
12.30pm Jobholder 1.30pm

**SCA** Starts 12.30pm Schools  
12.30pm Bubbles Day 1.00  
Paintings 1.00-1.05pm  
Late Late Show 2.00 Irish R&B 4.00  
4.00-4.15 Emerald 4.15-4.45 Emerald  
4.45-5.00 Emerald 5.00-5.15  
Halfway 5.00 Beverly Hills 5.30  
Mans 5.40-6.00 Treasure Hunt  
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9.30-9.45 Emerald 9.

**11.20 Hart to Hart**  
**all Seasons Close**

[illegible]

## Exhibit A

**Radio**


LW (long wave), (S) Stereo on VHF  
5.30 Shipping Forecast  
News Briefing; Weather  
6.10 Farming Today 6.25  
Thought for the Day  
6.30 Today, but 6.30-7.30,  
8.30 News 6.45 Business  
News 6.55, 7.05 Weather  
8.00, 8.00 News 7.25,  
8.25 Sport 7.45 Thought  
for the Day  
8.35 The Week on 4. Programme  
presented by Laurie  
Macmillan  
9.45 Earth to Earth: the true story  
of three deaths on a mid-  
west farm, filmed and  
read by John Cornwell.  
Stratified in nine parts by  
Michael Bowen (t) 8.57  
Weather; Travel  
9.00 News  
9.05 Start the Week! Russell  
Harty anticipates the week  
ahead with studio guests  
10.00 News; Money Box:  
Presented by Louise Bortis  
10.30-11.00 The Big Fat Quiz,  
by Paul Turner. The reader  
is David Ashford  
11.00 News; Travel: Down Your  
Way: Barry Balnbridge visits  
Christiansburg and other towns  
discusses why the loves  
living there (f)  
11.50 Poetry Playlist: presented  
by Robert Stammers. The  
readers are Peter Jorray  
and Lin Savogvisky  
12.00 News; You and Yours:  
presented by Susan Ray  
12.25 The Book at Bedtime: A Clue:  
Penny game, played by  
Barry Cryer, Graeme  
Garden, Tim Brooke-Taylor,  
and William Rushton. In the  
chair: Humphrey Lyttelton  
12.55 Weather  
1.00 The World at One  
1.40 The Woman's 1.55 Shipping  
Forecast  
2.00 News; Archers' Hour: with  
Jenni Murray. Includes a  
feature about the production  
of cashmere, from goat to  
the final product. Also:  
John Nicholson reads the  
first installment of Margery  
Allingham's book The  
Fashion in Shrouds  
3.00 News; The Afternoon Play:  
Written by Peter  
Lovesey. An adaptation of  
one of the Victorian crime  
thrillers featuring Sergeant  
Curtis (played by Brian Cox).  
Also starring: Joan Carr (as  
PO Thackeray) and Sarah  
Brennan (e)  
4.30 Kaleidoscope: Self-  
Exposure. John Spurling  
takes to artists about their  
self-portraits. An exhibition  
of such portraits is currently  
opening Britain (t)  
5.00 PM 5.30 Shipping Forecast  
5.55 Weather  
6.00 The Financial Report  
6.30 Radio Active: The award-  
winning comedy sketch  
series tackles the problems  
of the flu virus (f)  
7.00 News  
7.25 The Archers  
7.30 Hard Fire Inside Dave  
Constance on the growing  
popularity of rock climbing,  
and the arguments over how  
it should be done and  
used (see Choice)  
7.45 Science Now: Georgia  
Ferry talks to Gary Lynch  
about the nature of the  
human memory  
8.15 The Monday Play: The  
Tower of Constance, by  
Ellen Dryden. Set in 17th  
century France, this is a  
drama about a group of  
imprisoned Protestant  
writers who find the round  
gag of a tower's firing  
basin for their faith. With  
Pauline Lettis, Meg Davies  
and Christine Carling in the  
cast (e)  
8.30 Able Seaman under sail:  
Christian Rodskaeler recalls  
his teenage days at sea  
on the masthead of the  
Germaine, nearly 60 years  
ago (f)  
9.45 Kaleidoscope: topics include  
A Barback book for  
Goodbye; the Barclays  
Young Painter Awards;  
and Moon Dance Night, at  
The Arts Theatre. Introduced  
by Peter Hughes  
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: Plain  
Tales from the Hills, by  
Rudyard Kipling (l) Moti-  
Guy-Mutiner. Read by  
Howard Green 10.25  
Weather  
10.30 The World Tonight  
11.15 The Financial World Tonight  
11.30 Notes from Abroad: A  
musical sketch of Romania;  
records (e)  
12.00 News; Weather 12.30  
Shipping Forecast  
VHF as above except 11.00am-  
1.00pm For Schools, 1.55  
Music Makers, Rumpelstiltskin 11.20  
Let's Move 11.40 The Music Box  
11.50 See for Yourself 1.55-  
3.00pm For Schools, 1.55  
Listening Master 2.05 Playtime  
2.20 Science Spot 2.40  
Whirligig: Animal Corner 5.50-  
5.55 PM (continued) 12.30-  
1.00m Schoolchildren's  
History: GCSE Assessments.  
12.30 Who Burned the Reichstag?  
12.50 The Hiroshima Bomb

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 1053KHz/2/680m; 1089KHz/2/70fm; Radio 2 1068KHz/2/690m; 1215KHz/2/74fm; 1277KHz/2/70.5fm; Radio 3 1204KHz/2/700m; VHF 94.95 LFC 115.9MHz/261m; VHF 97.3 Capital:

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**If you have a flat roof of conventional construction, sooner or later you will have some problems with water penetration.**

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No stamp required. Please send further details. Or telephone: 0565 50345 - 24 hours

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ TEL NO \_\_\_\_\_ TT 5/10

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ **WESSEX**  
\_\_\_\_\_ **BOOE**

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**FREQUENCIES:** Radio 1:1053kHz/285m;1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 683kHz/433m; 805kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m;VHF-90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF-92-95; LBC:1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 11548kHz/194m; VHF95.8; BBC Radio London: 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service: MF 648kHz/463m.



## The calm before a stormy conference week

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Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)  
FT 30 Share  
1872.3 (+40.7)  
FT-SE 100  
2382.2 (+39.6)  
Bargains  
3784 (47178)  
USM (Datastream)  
224.33 (+6.54)

THE POUND

(Change on week)  
US dollar  
1.8215 (-0.0205)  
W German mark  
2.9860 (-0.0033)  
Trade-weighted  
72.9 (-0.1)

US NOTEBOOK

Japanese keep up pressure on Fed

From Maxwell Newton  
New York

The financial markets are waiting for another jump in the prime rate to 9.25 per cent, reflecting the sharp rise in the federal funds rate that has occurred since the end of August.

Over the intervening month federal funds have risen from 6 1/8 per cent to 7 1/4 per cent, even going above 8 per cent on some days when the pressure on the dollar and financial markets was more acute.

The Japanese are keeping extreme pressure on the Federal Reserve. In a dramatic policy change, Japanese short-term interest rates have risen vigorously since the end of August. Between August 27 and September 30 the three-month Eurodollar deposit rate bolted from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. Over the same period the three-month Eurodollar deposit rate rose from 7 per cent to 8 1/4 per cent.

Neither the Bank of England nor the Bundesbank has imposed similar pressure on the Fed. The Bank of Japan is however certainly playing hardball, and the US financial markets are feeling the pain.

Between the last Friday in August and the first Friday in October the price of the cash 30-year US bond has fallen from 96 1/2 to 90 1/2. Hundreds of millions of losses are lying there in the bond portfolios of banks and other financial institutions, and bond holders are too fearful to sell. This disastrous situation may be worsened as short-term rates rise.

The continuation of the Louvre policy of currency stabilization has now gained a new convert in Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, who has taken over the idea first promoted by Mr Robert Heller, governor of the Fed and former chief economist at Bank of America. That idea is the formalization of central bank policy co-operation by targeting a "basket" of commodities, similar in effect to the adoption of a gold standard.

Deflationary policy has already had a severe impact on the US construction industry, where the volume of construction put in place has been stagnant since the beginning of the year; housing starts have fallen 12 per cent since January. Retail sales volume has also been stagnant during 1987.

However, in manufacturing, rapid growth of export volumes is producing a boomlet of factory employment growth. In the September quarter it rose 0.9 per cent, compared with an average 0.1 per cent quarterly increase in the previous three quarters. Employment growth in construction and in government has stopped.

Meanwhile the policy of "dollar stability above all else" appears to be working, and the dollar has been successfully stabilized by the central banks in 1987.

At the same time inflation has receded very materially as any sort of threat. It is a negligible issue in the real world of commodities today. So the question is: "What is eating the bond market?"

Perhaps the answer is the one we got in the first half of 1984: the bond market is weak because the combination of Fed structures on money growth and continued economic expansion have created a tension that will only be relieved when the US economy lapses into zero or negative growth.

Managers take over in merger between MFI and Hygena

£700m stores buyout record

By CHIT Feltham

Two furniture businesses, MFI and Hygena, will merge today as part of a £700 million management buyout - the largest ever put together in this country.

About 350 employees are putting up cash to take a stake in the new business, which aims to float on the stock market in the next three years.

Asda-MFI, the parent of MFI, will collect about £500 million for the sale of its flat-pack furniture retailer, and, surprisingly, has decided to take a 25 per cent shareholding in the new group.

Hygena, the biggest supplier of kitchens to MFI, is being sold by Mr Malcolm Healey, its founder and sole shareholder, for about £200 million.

Mr Derek Hunt, the former policeman who built up MFI before selling it to Asda, the grocery chain, two years ago, led the buyout and will become chairman and chief executive of the new group.

Last night, Mr Robert Smith, managing director of Charterhouse Development Capital, the venture capital arm of Charterhouse mer-

chant bank which put the deal together, said: "It is a very complex but very exciting deal."

The management and employees of MFI and Hygena - from the boardroom to store managers - were keen to invest in the new group and have put up about £1 million. There is approximately

£200 million of direct equity involved in the buyout, with Charterhouse thought to be responsible for £50 million and the balance coming from a large number of leading City institutions.

Chemical Bank of the US is handling the £500 million debt portion of the deal.

Mr Hunt and his team have faced some stiff opposition in the auction arranged by the parent company. Big names linked with a bid have included Harris Queensway, Magnet & Southern, and Woolworth.

The price for MFI falls short of the £575 million which was paid for it. This may explain why the grocery group has decided to retain an investment in the new combined group, with its eye on making a profit when its shares are sold to the public.

Initial City reaction is likely to be that the two companies are already closely linked and appear to be a natural fit. MFI buys about 40 per cent of its kitchen and bedroom units from Hygena, for whom sales to MFI represent some 90 per cent of total production.

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Man in charge: Derek Hunt will lead the new group

BP set to detail prospects for overseas clients

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The overseas investors who are queuing to buy shares in British Petroleum will be given detailed information this week on the company's financial prospects for the coming year and an indication of how many shares will be available to them.

BP has won a commitment from the Government that half of the one-third holding in the company that the Government is selling will go abroad, but the demand from small investors now appears so strong that that proportion may be trimmed.

However, the pre-registration scheme that the financial advisers to the offer have devised means that an accurate forecast of public demand is available.

This means investors in Switzerland, West Germany and The Netherlands will be given a presentation on the company, with detailed profit forecasts and an accurate indication of how many shares they will be able to bid for, by Mr David Simon, BP's managing director for finance.

The presentation will be in English at the insistence of the European banking community, although Mr Simon is fluent in French and German.

Similar presentations will be made in the United States and in Canada by Mr Bob Horton, who runs BP's operations there, and Sir Peter Walters, the BP chairman, will address meetings of investment managers in Britain.

At present BP derives more than half its profits from overseas, but only 7 per cent of its shares are held by overseas investors. For the past two years its senior management has been saying that an overseas shareholding of 23 per cent would be more in line with its company profile. That level will be reached if half of the shares

being sold by the Government end up abroad.

The likelihood of BP making its balance sheet even more attractive by disposing for cash of non-tax-efficient North Sea assets to another oil company, which could use the tax advantages before bids close, has also prompted some City analysts to revise upwards their forecast of the premium that the BP shares will open at from about 25 per cent to more than 30 per cent.

A premium at that level would encourage many small investors who have been discouraged by the low initial investment of £100 and the guarantee of a minimum of shares if they register before next Friday to sell for a quick profit.

However, the Government is still confident that most small investors will hold their shares for at least three years to take advantage of the one-for-10 loyalty issue planned and to reap the dividends which have been forecast.

The system of registering an interest - so far more than five million have done so - is also allowing the Treasury to police the issue more carefully and to weed out any multiple applications.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Norman Lamont, has had discussions with the auditors appointed to police the issue and is determined that no trace of scandal will cloud the issue.

Computer programmes have been devised to review recent BP share dealings in relation to significant announcements during the share sale programme and any person who has registered an interest with the share information office in Bristol on more than one occasion, either by phone or by coupon or by reply-paid card has been gently advised of the rules covering multiple applications.

Ferranti denies split over ISC merger

By Colin Campbell

Ferranti, the big electronics and defence group, is likely to remain at the centre of bid speculation this week after Friday's vault in the share price and market suggestions that the proposed merger with International Signals Company may not be a smooth ride.

Ferranti yesterday formally denied reports that its chairman, Mr Basil de Ferranti, was not happy with the merger proposals.

Meanwhile, STC, the international communications and information systems group, reacted coolly at the weekend to suggestions that it was particularly interested in Ferranti. It said that it would not comment on market speculation.

In view of its recent history, if STC were acquisition-minded it would probably prefer to concentrate on specific groups with similar core interests to its own rather than bid for an all-purpose electronics group.

The electronics sector is, however, already aghast after last week's GEC-Plessey telecommunications deal and the resignation of Plessey's managing director, Sir James Blyth, and on Friday Ferranti shares put on 9 1/2 to 14 1/2, making a two-day rise of 21 p.

Under the terms of its proposed merger with ISC, Ferranti is offering nine of its shares for every five in the American company. A merger would create a group with a historic combined turnover of

£1 billion and pretax profits of at least £86 million.

The share price of ISC should technically be 264.6p on the Ferranti terms, but on Friday its shares stood at 227p, depressed by suggestions that the company may not, after all, form part of the Ferranti family.

Formal documents for the Ferranti-ISC deal were posted at the weekend and contained the unanimous recommendation from both boards.

This included the support of

Mr Basil de Ferranti, the largest individual shareholder with 12.56 million shares in his own name and an additional 10.22 million shares held non-beneficially. Mr de Ferranti will step down as chairman if the deal goes through.

Ferranti shareholders are due to vote on the merger proposals on October 19. They will hold 59 per cent and ISC shareholders 41 per cent, respectively, of the combined equity.

Marconi wins \$3bn order

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Marconi, part of the General Electric Company, is poised to win one of Britain's biggest defence orders in the United States which could bring a substantial boost to jobs at Chelmsford, Essex.

The joint venture with Rockwell, the American defence company, is worth about \$3 billion (£1.86 billion). The deal for the production of a new generation of high frequency, anti-jam radios is expected to be signed this week by the US Navy as the main procurement agency. The radios are likely to be installed in naval ships, aircraft and command centres.

It will secure the jobs of 4,000 people at Chelmsford

over the 10-year period of the contract. In addition, once the six-year design and development phase is over, it is expected that more jobs will be created at Chelmsford as well as in the Marconi team which is already working in the United States.

Mr Andrew Glasgow, managing director of Marconi Communication Systems, said yesterday: "We are extremely pleased that we have got to this stage on such a large and prestigious contract."

It is a big encouragement for GEC, taking much of the sting out of its loss of the Nimrod early-warning aircraft contract. The breakthrough in such a highly-competitive

market could increase GEC's chances of a greater sales penetration in the United States. It looks likely that the new-generation radios could also be sold to other Nato countries.

The GEC partnership with Rockwell was set up two years ago. Once the \$450 million design and development phase is over - with that cash split equally between the partners - GEC and Rockwell will compete against each other to meet the Pentagon's requirements for competition on all big defence contracts. It is expected that GEC could then have a maximum of 50 per cent of the work in any one year.

Full listing sought by Record

By Joe Joseph

Record Holdings, the Sheffield hand tool manufacturer created from a management buyout in 1985, is going for a full Stock Exchange listing next month via a placing that values it at about £22 million.

Stock market dealings in the company's shares, which are now traded on the over-the-counter market, are expected to begin on October 23.

Record, previously called Record Ridgway, has benefited from the recent boom in the British do-it-yourself market. It also exports goods to more than 80 countries and has manufacturing and marketing subsidiaries in South Africa and Australia, as well as a marketing arm in Canada. About 550 of its 650 staff are in Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Pretax profits grew from £372,000 in 1984 to £2 million last year on sales of £24.45 million. Record reported a 34 per cent rise in interim profits to £1.2 million last week and seems set for at least £2.6 million for the full year.

The company began life in 1972 through a merger of a number of Sheffield hand tool manufacturers. But by 1980 it was suffering from the recession and from low-cost imports. A year later it fell into the hands of Balco, a Swedish company, which sold the company to its management.

Pergamon in £37m US buy

By Our City Staff

Mr Robert Maxwell's privately controlled Pergamon empire is paying £36.8 million for an American computer software business, Molecular Design of San Leandro, California, will form part of Mr Maxwell's electronic publishing operations which he plans to inject into his quoted flagship, the British Printing & Communication Corporation, later this year.

Molecular Design provides computer programmes widely used in chemical research by blue-chip clients such as ICI, Glaxo, Dupont, Kodak and Hoechst.

It supplies up-to-date information about research into a particular area. Pergamon said yesterday: "It enables engineers to study the structure and properties of new compounds without actually having to experimentally synthesise them in the laboratory, thereby reducing the time and money spent on synthesizing and testing endless numbers of compounds."

Molecular Design employs 130 people, 35 of whom are PhDs in chemistry or computer sciences.

The acquisition is a natural fit for Mr Maxwell's US-based Pergamon Orbit Infoline operation which supplies information on patents, chemistry, physics, and engineering.

Pergamon Orbit Infoline and Molecular Design, together with various text and reference book publishing businesses, will be acquired by BPCC later this year. The price to be paid to Pergamon will be established by independent valuation and approved by BPCC shareholders.

Mr Maxwell said last night: "The purchase of Molecular Design reinforces the group's strategy to exploit the new dimension of growth afforded by electronic publishing and worldwide on-line services for its customers."

Dollar 'has further to fall'

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The dollar still has further to fall, in spite of last week's commitment by the leading countries to stabilize its value, according to a new forecast published today.

DRI Europe, the economic consultancy, says that while most of the dollar's fall has already occurred, it will have to drop further if the US trade deficit is to be corrected.

A 4 to 5 per cent fall in the dollar's average value is predicted by early 1988, with a larger fall, of 7 to 8 per cent, against the European currencies.

The dollar is forecast to fall to DM1.60 next year, from a current level of DM1.84, as the mark gains ground against the other currencies of the European Monetary System.

The French franc and the lira, in particular, are forecast to fall against the mark, because of the inflation differential between France and Italy, and West Germany.

DRI Europe also predicts some weakness for the pound. "Sterling has risen rather high compared with its position at the end of last year and the

beginning of this, and the impact is starting to show up in reduced export prospects," the forecasters say. "Some decline is likely."

The forecasts, prepared for a conference later this week, also address themselves to the question of what will happen to world savings if the US budget deficit is reduced.

The conclusion is that, in this event, governments around the world should act to reduce interest rates and hence cut the supply of savings.

USM REVIEW

A survivor's guide to flotation

By Michael Clark

A flotation on the Unlisted Securities Market can be quite an ordeal for a private company. When such a company makes its first tentative approach to a stockbroker or merchant bank, it often has little or no management structure - some do not even have a finance director - its accounting procedures are inadequate and it has to suffer the indignity of being told to sell company villas in the South of France and other private company perks that will become totally unacceptable once there are outside shareholders to be considered.

Having recovered from such intrusions into what they had hitherto regarded as their private affairs, the directors of the fledgling company have to start footing the bill for the expensive posse of advisers that are essential for any flotation. As well as stockbrokers and a merchant bank, there are accountants, auditors, lawyers, public relations advisers and a prospectus to be paid for.

"It is a dreadful experience," admits Mr Terry Sand, aged 32, chairman of Castle Communications, the record and video company based in Wandsworth, south London, which was floated on the USM in March via a private placing at

200p a share, capitalizing it then at £6.6 million. The shares closed at 278p each on Friday.

"The first lesson you have to learn is that it is not you who will eventually decide whether or not your company will be floated. Your broker will tell you when the time is right and it is ultimately the decision of the Stock Exchange. Until it actually happens, you are never quite

USM prices

sure that you are really going to make it. It's like waiting for exam results - but all the while you are accruing expenses."

Mr Sand describes the experience as dreadful even though he had been grooming the company for flotation since he founded it in October 1983. The process can be much more painful for companies that have existed in private hands for a generation or two.

"We had investors right from the start and so we ran it as a public company right from the start," says Mr Sand. "We have had a very thorough finance director right from the off and we have never owned villas in France and such like."

By shopping around and keeping a close rein on costs, Mr Sand and his fellow Castle directors, managed to keep the flotation expenses down to a total of £130,000 - almost certainly a record low for a company of that size.

"Any company considering a flotation should be aware that whatever the advisers in the City might lead you to believe, it is always possible to negotiate a fee," Mr Sand advises. "The extent of the negotiations depends on the size of the deal but it can be done - we managed to do it. And before you even approach anyone in the City, you should talk to people who have been through a USM float before - everybody knows someone who has or has a friend who can put them in touch with someone."

Mr Sand, whose company is now capitalized at almost £10 million - with his 25 per cent share stake making him a millionaire several times over - also stresses the importance of not only finding good lawyers, accountants and stockbrokers to act for you - "but ones you have a real rapport with."

"You should go to at least two or three different broking firms and then decide with which you feel most comfortable," he says.

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# Office builders in London on course for record year

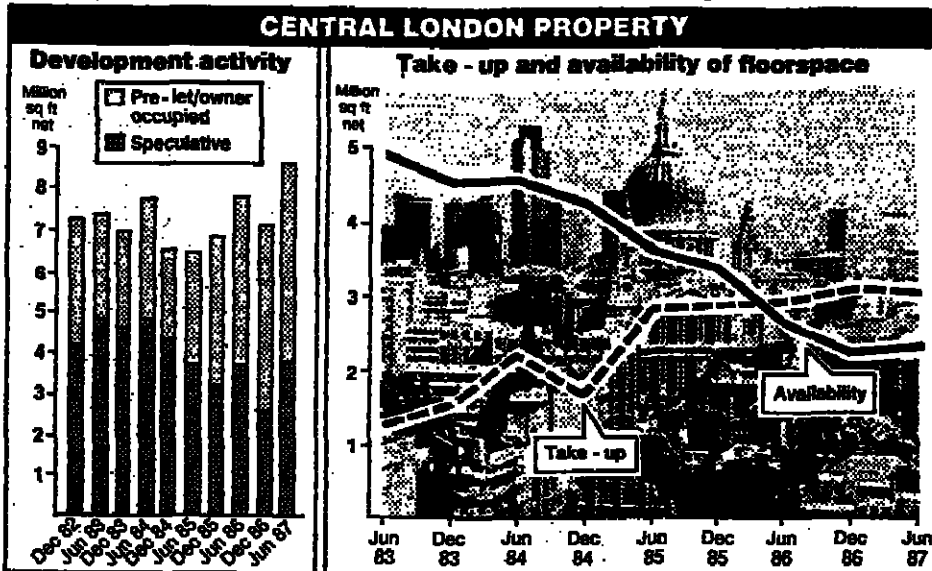
By Christopher Warman  
Property Correspondent

Office development in central London is likely to reach a record 4.8 million sq ft completed in 1987, according to a survey published by Jones Lang Wootton, the estate agent and consultant.

The estimate, based on present construction levels, is expected to rise to at least 6 million sq ft in 1988, and the survey shows that 80 per cent of floorspace under construction is in the City area, where there has been a threefold increase in the number of development starts on the second half of 1986.

The mid-1987 edition of *Central London Offices Research*, produced by Jones Lang Wootton Consulting and Research, highlights trends in office demand and supply, construction activity and development proposals in the whole of the central London area, which ranges from Knightsbridge to Tower Bridge and from Lambeth to the Euston Road.

It finds that demand for floorspace has remained exceptionally high. During the first six months of the year, more than 7 million sq ft of space was taken up, a 7 per cent increase on the previous six months and only marginally below the record of 7.2



million sq ft taken up during the first half of 1986.

Banking and finance continues to be the main source of occupier demand, with 51 per cent from that sector in the last year, compared with 44 per cent for the previous year. Supply has fallen to its lowest level since the survey began in 1982. It is now at 4.4 million sq ft, representing only 2.4 per cent of total office space. In the West End, supply has fallen by 25 per cent in the last six months.

For the central London area as a whole, the stock of

development proposals increased by 2 per cent to 32.4 million sq ft in 276 schemes. Most are in the City area, which accounts for nearly 80 per cent of the total, including 59 proposals which are for schemes of more than 100,000 sq ft.

In the mid-town area the Strand has the largest stock of proposals, totalling 1.4 million sq ft. In the West End, there has been a 7 per cent decline in development proposals since the second half of 1986 - it now has 105 proposals that could provide

up to 5.6 million sq ft of office accommodation.

The demand for offices of more than 100,000 sq ft continues to reach new peaks. It now accounts for a quarter of the total take-up, and during the 12 months to June, 17 such schemes, totalling 3.5 million sq ft, were taken up. By comparison there were only four deals in 1984 and five in 1985 of more than 100,000 sq ft.

*Central London Offices Research*, J.L.W. Information Services, 22 Hanover Square, London W1 £30.

## Price war takes toll of four firms

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

The rate at which smaller tour operators are leaving the industry has climbed sharply as the package holiday price war and heavy peak-season discounting have taken their toll.

The trend emerges in the latest returns of the Civil Aviation Authority which lists 32 tour operators as not renewing their licences by the start of this month. The number leaving a year ago was 14.

The authority also lists 42 tour operators which have applied for licences that have not yet been granted.

The authority said the delay did not necessarily mean it had doubts about the financial resources of the operators. In some cases the CAA still had to reach a decision and in others a licence would be granted as soon as bond renewal and licence fee payment were made.

Usually at least a proportion of those on this list subsequently receive their air travel organizer licence.

## Crookes claims the top slot in shifting medicine market

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

The "privatization" of the medicine market - with a growing number of remedies becoming available without prescription - is leading to rapid changes and shifting positions among Britain's leading suppliers of patented cures.

Crookes Products, the Boots Company subsidiary, recently claimed it had topped Beecham Group, the manufacturer and distributor of pharmaceuticals and consumer products, as the leading provider of healthcare products and said it held 18 per cent of the £360 million market.

Beecham disputes the claim. The over-the-counter (OTC) market was difficult to define, a Beecham spokesman said, but the group claimed market leadership in the "coughs and colds" sector.

Profits from medicines purchased across the chemist's counter without a prescription have increased dramatically for the drug companies. Beecham estimates that, after the



Kevin Wilson: success based on new product development

relaxing of prescription rules, the share of trading profits taken by OTC products had jumped from 9 to 14 per cent.

Crookes says its healthcare product sales are £65 million a year, with one third going to the 1,000 Boots The Chemists shops. Crookes, Beecham and Warner-Lambert, the manufacturer and seller of pharmaceuticals, toilet preparations and confectionery, control up

to half the market, according to Crookes's figures.

Mr Kevin Wilson, head of sales and marketing for Crookes's healthcare division, said that under Boots's ownership - after the purchase of the company from Guinness in 1971 - its position in the healthcare league table had risen from 53rd five years ago, to second to Beecham in 1985, and now the top position.

The success, he said, had been based on new product development and acquisition. The latter includes Optrex, the pharmaceuticals and toiletries company purchased from Hoechst in 1983, and Farleys, taken over from Glaxo 18 months ago.

Crookes claims that among its new products, the Nurofen pain killer is the first novel analgesic to be offered an OTC licence in 20 years since the advent of aspirin and paracetamol.

Twelve of its 33 branded healthcare products were brand leaders. Mr Wilson said, including Optrex, Strepisil, Sweetex, Farleys and Complan.

## Volatile grain market expected

By John Young  
Agriculture Correspondent

Grain traders are expecting an uneasy and volatile market in the coming months because of a number of factors, including a poor harvest in Europe and changes in EEC support for farmers.

The late harvest in Britain has kept prices unexpectedly high, particularly for top-grade milling wheat and malting barley. Both are expected to be in short supply, and rises in the prices of bread and beer have been forecast.

In ironic contrast to last year, when drought in Mediterranean countries provided a windfall for British exporters, wheat is now being imported from Spain.

But there are likely to be large domestic supplies of relatively poor feed grain which fail to meet EEC standards for quality and moisture content and which will be looking for a market.

There is little doubt that the intention in Brussels is to reduce the grain mountains by progressively tightening the rules under which it will intervene in the market to the point where virtually no farmer will be able to meet them.

Restitutions (subsidies) will still be payable on exports, but these are seen as far cheaper and more effective than simply buying up large quantities of grain and paying exorbitant sums to store it.

But farmers and merchants are much more worried by the European Commission's intention to introduce what it calls budgetary stabilizers. These mean that, when the money runs out, there will not be any more.

All sorts of measures have been tried to control runaway EEC farm spending, largely unsuccessfully. Under the stabilizer scheme, guarantees would apply only to a fixed annual production target, beyond which the Commission would be free to cut prices.

The scheme is clearly seen as an alternative to imposing quotas, as in the dairy sector, but there are doubts about whether it would work any better.

Farmers and traders predict it would cause chaos. They say that as the marketing year begins on July 1 - weeks before harvesting begins - buyers would not be prepared to commit themselves until they were able to assess the likely effects of the stabilization measures, and an orderly futures market would be impossible to sustain.

## ECONOMIC VIEW

### A 'League of Nations' to combat inflation

One has only to visit the US for a short period to be reminded how similar are the economic policy issues facing governments on either side of the Atlantic. It hardly needs adding that there are also big differences. The US budget deficit remains substantially larger than Britain's as a percentage of GDP, and this is reflected in a much bigger trade deficit. Labour markets, by contrast, still tend to work better in the US, with pay more responsive to demand. Nevertheless the macro-economic problems have many similarities.

This is particularly true of the search for an anchor against inflation. Monetarism in both countries has had to be put into abeyance because of the inconvenient behaviour of money. Changes in the velocity of circulation have made it next to impossible to be certain what the correct reaction to changes in the money supply should be.

For Britain, no great new philosophical step was required to substitute for broad money targets a renewed emphasis on targeting the exchange rate. Since shortly after the medium term financial strategy began, sterling has been acknowledged as one of several indicators for the Government. In practice, it has been the behaviour of the foreign exchange markets, more often than not, that has prompted action on interest rates.

For the US to rely on the dollar exchange rate as an important domestic indicator of monetary conditions is a more substantial break with tradition. As in Britain, targeting of the money supply has run into insoluble problems of interpretation. But it used to be argued that because external trade was much less important in relation to the size of the economy than in Britain, the performance of the dollar had less significance for inflation in the US than the pound had for inflation in Britain.

Nevertheless, since January the US Federal Reserve has more or less openly placed the exchange rate in pole position as the prime indicator in the management of counter-inflation policy. Although the recent rise in the discount rate was attributed not to the dollar but to signs of renewed inflation, there was no doubt that pressure in foreign exchange markets was a crucial factor.

This common policy response to a shared problem led both Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, and Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, to speak at last week's meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank about the need for co-ordinated economic policies to be fixed in an anti-inflationary framework. Exchange rate stability is all very well - but stability against what? There was a need now, said Mr Lawson, to develop policy indicators for the major industrialized countries as a whole, as well as

for co-ordination of individual national policies.

The concept of worldwide targetry is the latest development in a long search for a stable point of reference in the fight against inflation. When national monetary targets proved too unpredictable to aim at, the Chancellor's first inclination was to hitch the British economy to the strongly anti-inflationary policies of West Germany by becoming a full member of the European Monetary System.

So far that option has not been taken up, and Mr Lawson's enthusiasm for the wider but looser framework of currency stability set up by the Louvre accord reflects the need for a substitute. Whereas West Germany dominates the EMS, it does not have the same weight inside the Group of Seven, and in that wider context some stiffening of policies may be required.

Whether the proposed indicators will prove anything more than a useful political handrail seems doubtful. If it has proved difficult to steer counter-inflation policy in a national context, why should it be any easier internationally? Commodity price changes (with or without gold) seem likely to be just as difficult to interpret as money movements.

However, part of the attraction for Mr Baker must be the opportunity to pursue unpopulated action on foreign exchange. President Reagan was able to do so in signing the new version of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget bill. The hope is that a new "League of Nations" can provide collective security against inflation.

The dollar exchange rate is not of course the only indicator on which US monetary decisions are being taken. The Federal Reserve considers a number of factors that may influence decisions on interest rates.

Mr Robert Heller, a Fed governor, says the last discount rate increase was aimed largely at soothing inflationary expectations, rather than reacting to any significant increase in the underlying rate of inflation. The present rate of inflation is regarded as "reasonable".

How low should the US aim in trying to keep inflation down? According to Mr Heller it is more difficult to try and squeeze inflation down to zero when relative prices, both between different regions and different sectors, are moving so differently. Whereas house prices have been rising 20 per cent a year in Boston, in the former boom cities of the oil-producing South such as Houston, prices have been falling. This is an argument the British Government could equally well employ, given house price increases in London and the South-east. But it is not one that sits happily with a determined counter-inflation strategy.

Rodney Lord  
Economics Editor

## Power Corporation seeks listing

By Alexandra Jackson

The property sector, which has produced its fair share of specialists, will be joined next week by Power Corporation, a promising newcomer, whose "hands-on" approach to retail property development may make the established players sit up and think.

Power, which is based in Dublin, will be seeking a full listing in Dublin and London by way of a placing, on October 13, by James Capel, the London broker, and Goodbody James Capel, its Dublin counterpart. About £15 mil-

lion (£13.76 million) is expected to be raised by the issue. The group will then be capitalized at between £45 million and £50 million. None of Power's existing shareholders will be selling.

The money will be used to eliminate the group's borrowings and to enable Power to expand in Britain. It has identified four projects, most of which have the backing of leading financial institutions.

In the half year to end-June, Power made pretax profits of just more than £1,700,000. It is expected to forecast at least

£2 million for the full year, compared with just under £800,000 last year.

Power's philosophy is that the overall success of the development increases the group's overall return, so a "hands-on" approach is employed to help and advise tenants how to achieve higher sales. This in turn makes the company more able to meet rent and other commitments.

Power Securities was set up 14 years ago by Mr Robin Power. He aims to look for an initial return and also relies on

growth in rental income and the appreciation in the capital value of the development. A return of at least 10 per cent is the minimum the group will consider at the outset of all but exceptional projects.

It will not be possible for investors to apply for shares unless they are existing clients of the brokers handling the issue as, along with an increasing number of others, cost considerations have made Power Corporation choose to come to the market by way of a placing rather than an offer for sale.

## Jeeves for \$90,000 a year

He earns \$90,000 a year, lives in an eight-storey Fifth Avenue townhouse - one of change and alone most of the time - and has his food, made-to-measure clothing and medical expenses paid. He is Desmond Gorges, aged 62, a man with two university degrees who once socialized with the likes of Patrick Lichfield, Sean Connery and Nigel Dempster. And he is a butler - albeit the highest paid one in New York. His boss, who lives in even greater splendour, is Christopher Shaw, managing director of Henry Ansbacher, New York, a division of the British merchant bank, and deal-maker extraordinaire, specializing in the glamorous world of media barons. Shaw, a Brit, commutes between his London and New York offices by Concorde, and leaves Gorges to oversee a budget of \$60,000 a year on food, \$500 a month on laundry and \$250 a week on flowers. His household staff of six costs him more than \$200,000 a year. But such a lifestyle is clearly not uncommon in Wall Street circles. One New York staff agency head said: "It used to be that people bought a Rolls when they made it, but now you've got to get a butler."

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Inequality in the Ladies

Female members of Lloyd's complain that they are constantly reminded that they work in a man's world. So much so that they are, I hear, threatening to demand reduced subscription rates to the insurance market. The cause of their distress is apparently the loss - or lack of them - in their new, infamously high-

tech, Lime Street building. While the old 1958 building had splendid toilet facilities for women members, plus standard facilities for other women who worked there - even though women members were first admitted to Lloyd's in 1971 - the new building only has a communal women's loo.

details of the takeover were being thrashed out, were, respectively, "hop scotch" and "Tactus". Apart from the TSB being the bank that likes to say "yes", Tactus was a Roman historian whose most famous saying was: "Ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant." For those of us unfamiliar with Latin, that apparently means: "They create disorder and call it peace."



"He just popped out to post a few BP applications"

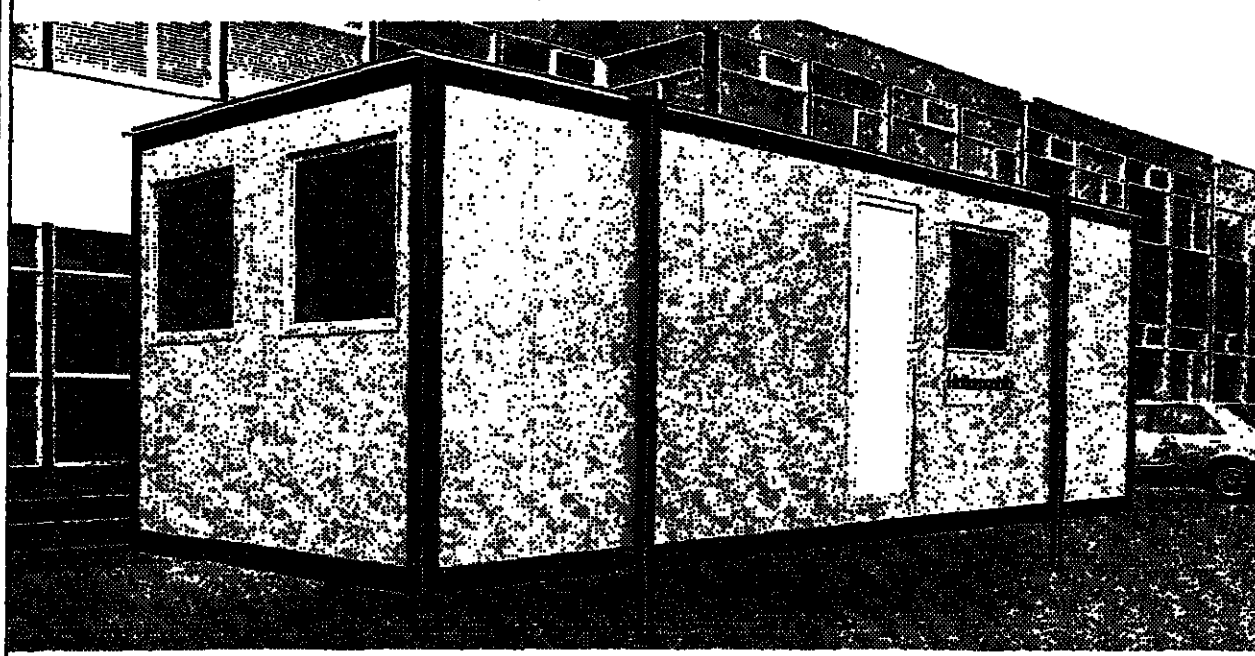
## In father's footsteps

The old-boy network in the City is alive and well. Christopher Sporborg - deputy chairman of Hambros, the banking group, who last week celebrated 25 years with the firm at a surprise luncheon - has been following in, and finally surpassing, his father's footsteps. Christopher, aged 48, also chairman of the non-banking division, has his late father, Harry, to thank for making the introductions. For it was Harry who became friendly with Sir Charles Hambro, father of the present chairman, when they served in the Special Operation Executive during the Second World War. Harry, a partner with Slaughter & May before the war, returned as a director of the bank. "He would have been thrilled," Christopher told me after the bash, at which he was presented with a personalized strip of his favourite cartoon character, Modesty Blaise. Despite his impressive career, Christopher does not spend all his time behind a desk. He is treasurer of the British Field Sports Society, Master of Puckeridge and Thurlow Hunt and a member of The Jockey Club.

• Hear, hear. An exasperated St Albans reader writes to me asking if "these drones" have nothing better to do "than sit around thinking up sets of initials to describe themselves". He goes on to offer the ultimate acronym: Inertia (Indolent needs expending real time inventing acronyms).

Carol Leonard

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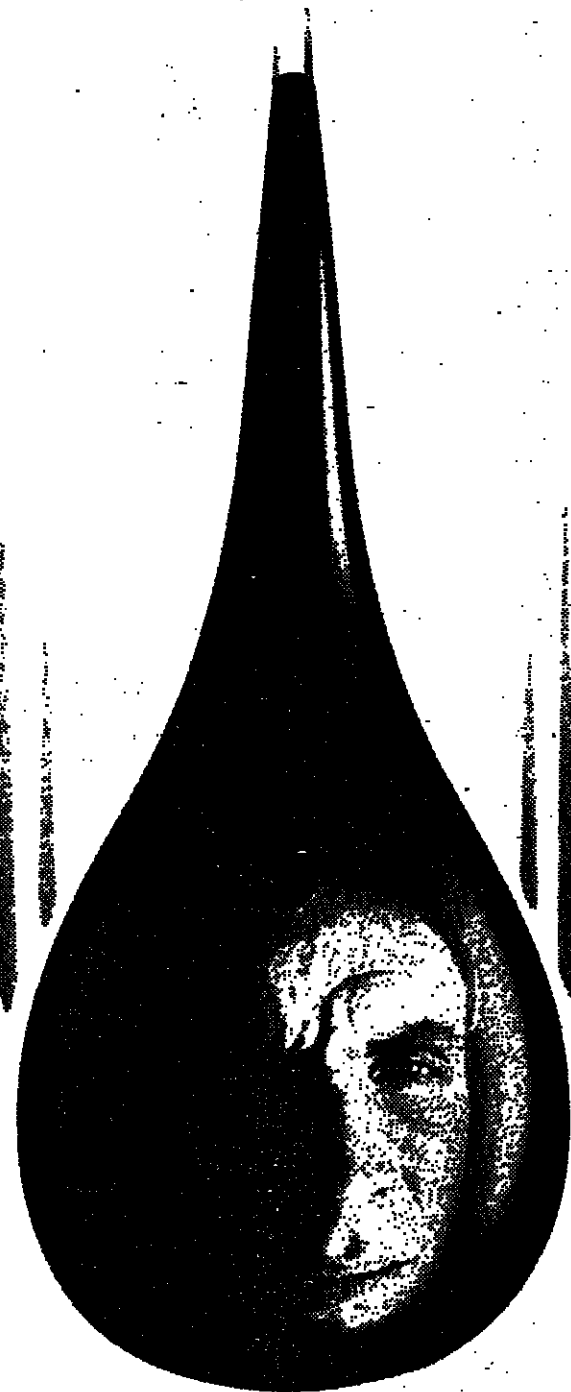


# HOW MANY DRIPS DOES IT TAKE TO RUIN YOUR COMPANY?



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As long as he gets his products out the door, he doesn't care how much energy disappears through the roof.



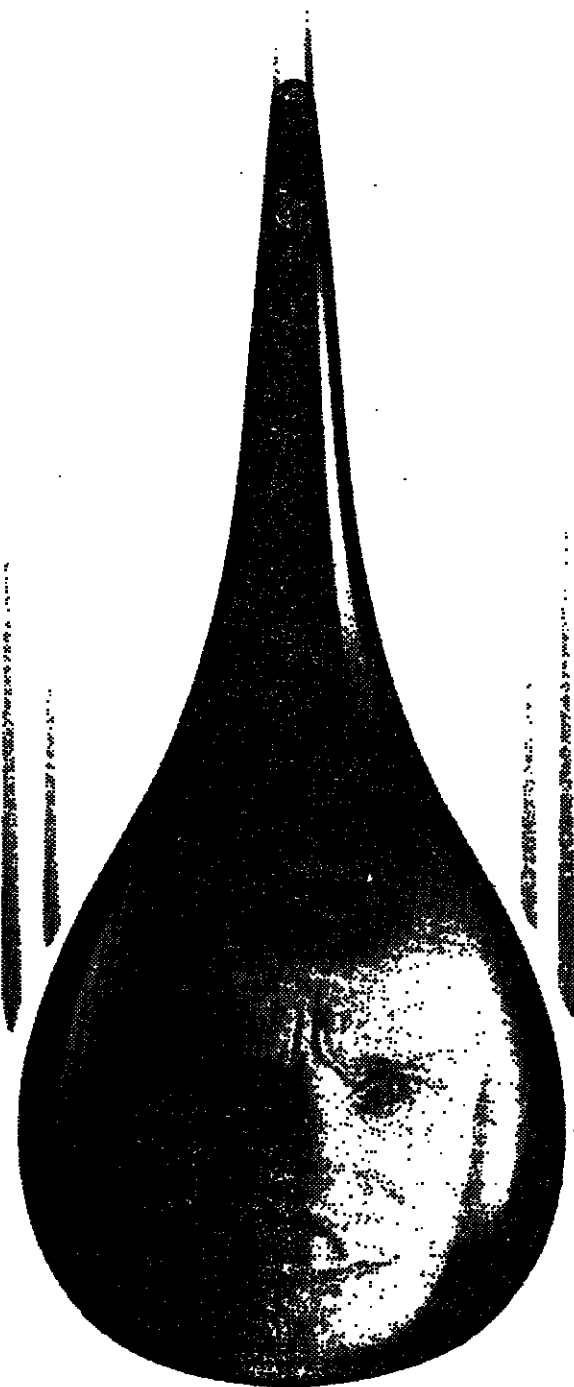
**MARKETING DIRECTOR**

He sees his responsibilities as either above the line or below the line. On energy costs, he simply draws the line.



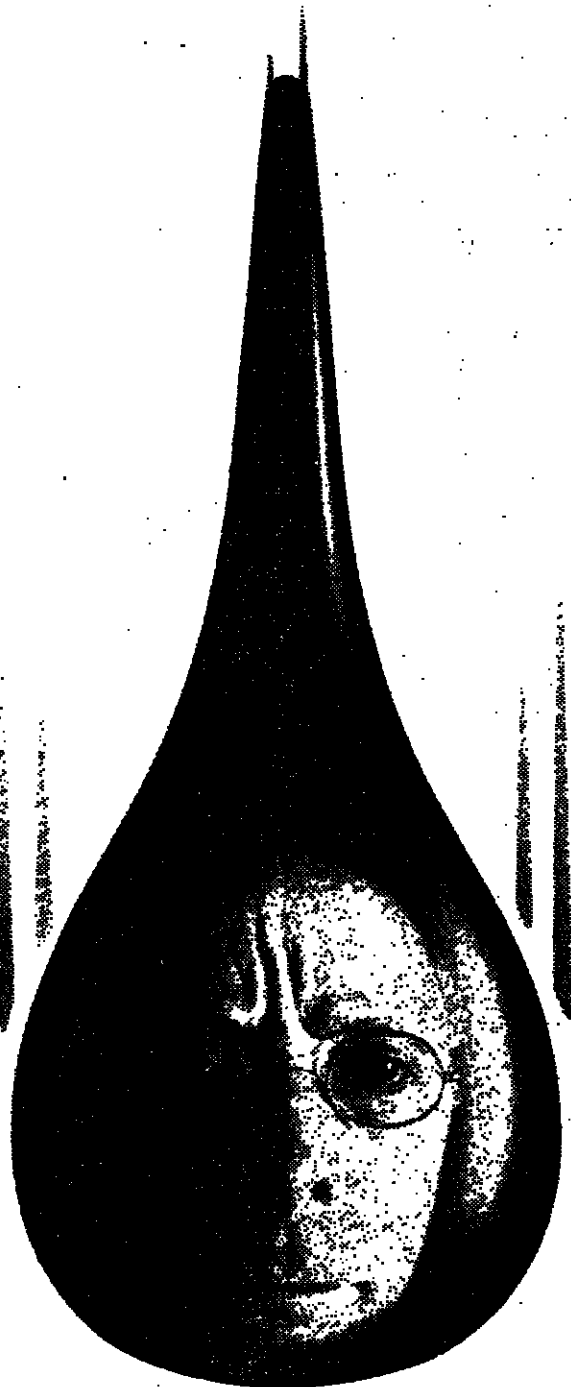
**HEAD OF PERSONNEL**

She has enough on her plate keeping up with interviews without worrying who leaves the lights on.



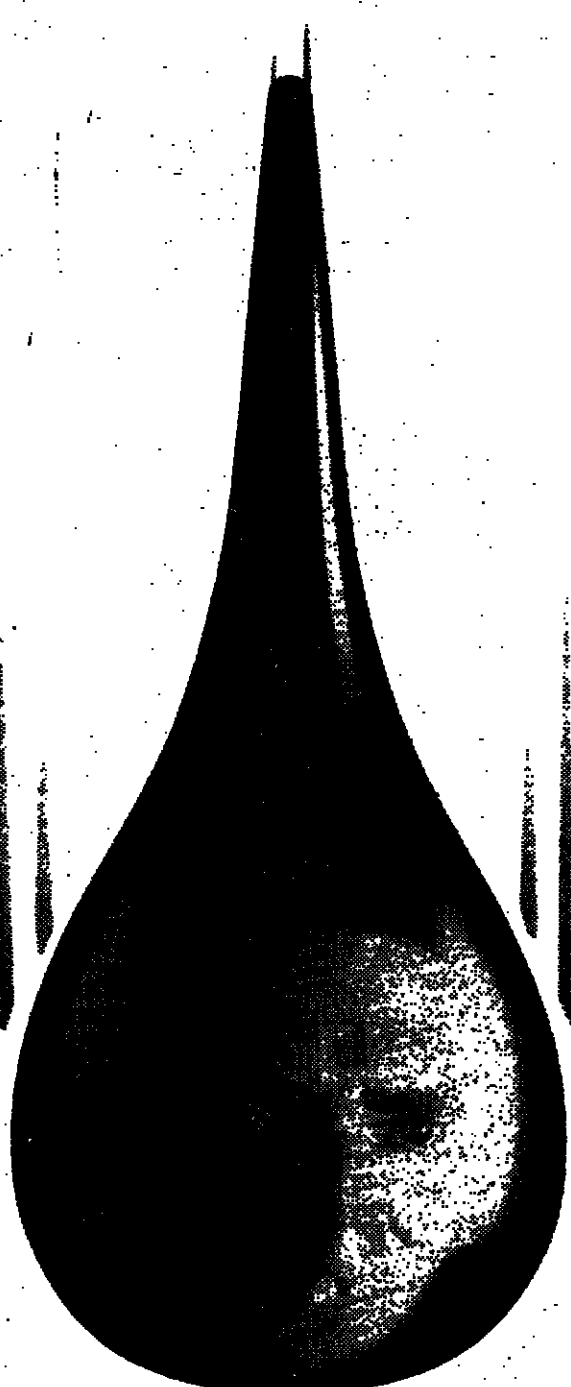
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PANY?

# Towards a 'University of Europe'

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

A pan-European partnership between industries and universities has been formed to create a better-qualified workforce — especially at the professional level — by exploiting distance learning techniques pioneered at the Open University, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

With 20 universities, all using distance learning, expected to be involved, it is being seen as a key step towards creating a virtual 'University of Europe'.

geared through distance learning to current industrial and commercial needs. That would mean Britons would be better placed to benefit from advances made in countries such as France and West Germany.

Extended collaboration should lead to low costs for companies.

The Open University is the administrative headquarters for the new association, known as Saturn, whose first president is Mr Glyn Martin, a specialist at the university in distance training in industry.

Vice president is M Jean-Paul Desbures of the Délégation à la Formation Professionnelle in France. Eventually it is hoped to create a more centrally located headquarters, possibly in Brussels.

Among British companies already involved in creating the new body are the General Electric Company (GEC), BOC, British Telecom, Philips UK and the Abbey National Building Society.

Mr Martin said: "I would expect Saturn to have a membership of about 100 —

80 of them companies and the rest the universities as distance learning organizations. There will probably be about ten large United Kingdom companies as members by the end of the first year. The potential is there Europe-wide for up to 400 members."

For the first year of operation the EEC has given a grant worth about £27,500. Saturn is already helping to secure European funding for 12 training projects, which range from space technology training to helping business advisers for small companies.



Saturn control: Glyn Martin, president of the association

## GILT-EDGED Booming equities take the shine off bond markets

Over the past two months most of the world's main bond markets have been in a pronounced bear phase. Although the UK gilt market has not fallen as much as the other government markets in dollars, yen and marks, gilts have still been rather lacklustre in line with events abroad.

interest markets is to calculate "real yields" for each currency market. One adjusts the yields available on long-term bonds for the rate of inflation in each currency. Although, ideally, long-term inflation forecasts should be used, in practice the market can really only use the current inflation numbers or a short-term forecast.

Will the leading world bond markets continue to move in sympathy in this way, and if so, will gilts be affected?

The general deregulation of investors and securities markets worldwide means that world bond markets are likely to move in sympathy in the future. British investors have been free to invest without much restriction in all overseas bond markets since the abolition of exchange controls. This means their bond investments can be diversified out of gilts into other markets such as US Treasury bonds.

The current real rates of return on 10-year bonds are given in the table. As can be seen, there has been a considerable rise in these yields, and currently the real yields on all the main markets except the US are about 6 per cent.

The lower real yield in the US is perhaps difficult to explain in the light of the rising trend in US inflation.

Given that British inflation in contrast is falling and the Government's borrowing is negligible compared with that of the three other countries, gilts appear to come out marginally the best from this comparison.

Why has there been such a big rise in real yields everywhere? Part of the explanation is undoubtedly the nervous fears about inflation that have arisen in all the markets, sparked off by recent rises in world commodity prices.

It is true also that most other governments apart from the British are either already borrowing very large amounts of money from their respective bond markets, or planning to increase their borrowing. This ready supply of new paper obviously creates the background for rises in yields everywhere.

However, the main reason might not be these factors. Instead, the rise in yields might be a consequence of global asset allocation decisions made by the world's financial institutions.

Given the strength of the world's main equity markets, many of these institutions may well feel that the really high returns will be generated from investment in equities rather than bonds. Of course equities are more risky, but the lesson of recent history seems to be that they have done so well that at any rate it should be safe to direct more cash flow away from bonds and into equities. This argument certainly seems to apply as far as British financial institutions' investments in gilts are concerned.

Gilts may look attractive relative to the other markets, but the general disenchantment with bonds has meant that gilt yields have risen. Even though real yields on the global bond market are now high, the continuing strength of returns in the equity markets will still render bonds relatively unattractive. Whatever the UK market's particular virtues may be, gilts will not be able to hold out against this trend.

Dr Richard Golding  
The author is head of bond market research at Kleinwort Grenvilleson Charlesworth.

Most of the money has gone into US Treasury bonds, thereby helping to balance the US current account deficit. Some, however, has gone to London and been invested in the gilt market. For example, in the first six months of this year Japanese institutions invested just over £2bn in gilts, according to Japanese statistics.

The story could be repeated about most of the world's big investing institutions. Whereas 10 years ago almost all of them were looking mainly at domestic markets, now they are taking an increasingly international perspective. A much larger proportion of cash flow is invested abroad.

This means that to analyse any one market like the gilt market in isolation is becoming increasingly untenable. Financial institutions are looking at gilts in a global context. The marginal demand for gilts, which is what determines the actual level of the market, often reflects overseas interest.

One therefore has to look at how an international investor will allocate investments between different markets to work out what might happen next in gilt-edged. Looking first at the problem of allocating investments in bonds between markets, there are a number of factors to take into account.

The main risk for an investor in a bond market in a currency other than his own is the exchange rate risk. The prospects for each currency must therefore be examined. The yields available in the different markets are also important.

One way of looking at yields in the global fixed

**BOARD MEETINGS**

**TODAY** — Interims: Asda Property Holdings, Percy Bilton, British Dredging, Brown Shipley International Currency Fund, Brown Shipley Sterling Bond Fund, Brown Shipley Sterling Capital Fund, Debtor Holdings, James Finlay, Fortnum & Mason, Frank G Gates, Hewden-Stuart Plant, Laidlaw Thomson, Lamont Holdings, North British Canadian Investment Co, PML Group, Finals: AC Holdings, James Halsall, Lloyds Chemists.

**WEDNESDAY** — Interims: Densitron International, Grampian Holdings, Higgs and Hill, S Jerome & Sons (Holdings), Johnston Group, Plumb Holdings, Ruo Estates Holdings, Southend Stadium, Thurgar Baxendale, Warsila AB, Finals: A Beckman, John Maunders Group, TSW-Television South West Holdings.

**THURSDAY** — Interims: Anglo-American Investment Trust (expected on October 9), Canadian Overseas Packaging Industries, London & Edinburgh Trust, Monument Oil and Gas, Quadrant Group, Austin Reed, Ruberoid, Tysack Turner, Walker Greenbank, Finals: Ben Bailey Construction, Druck Holdings, Photo-Me International.

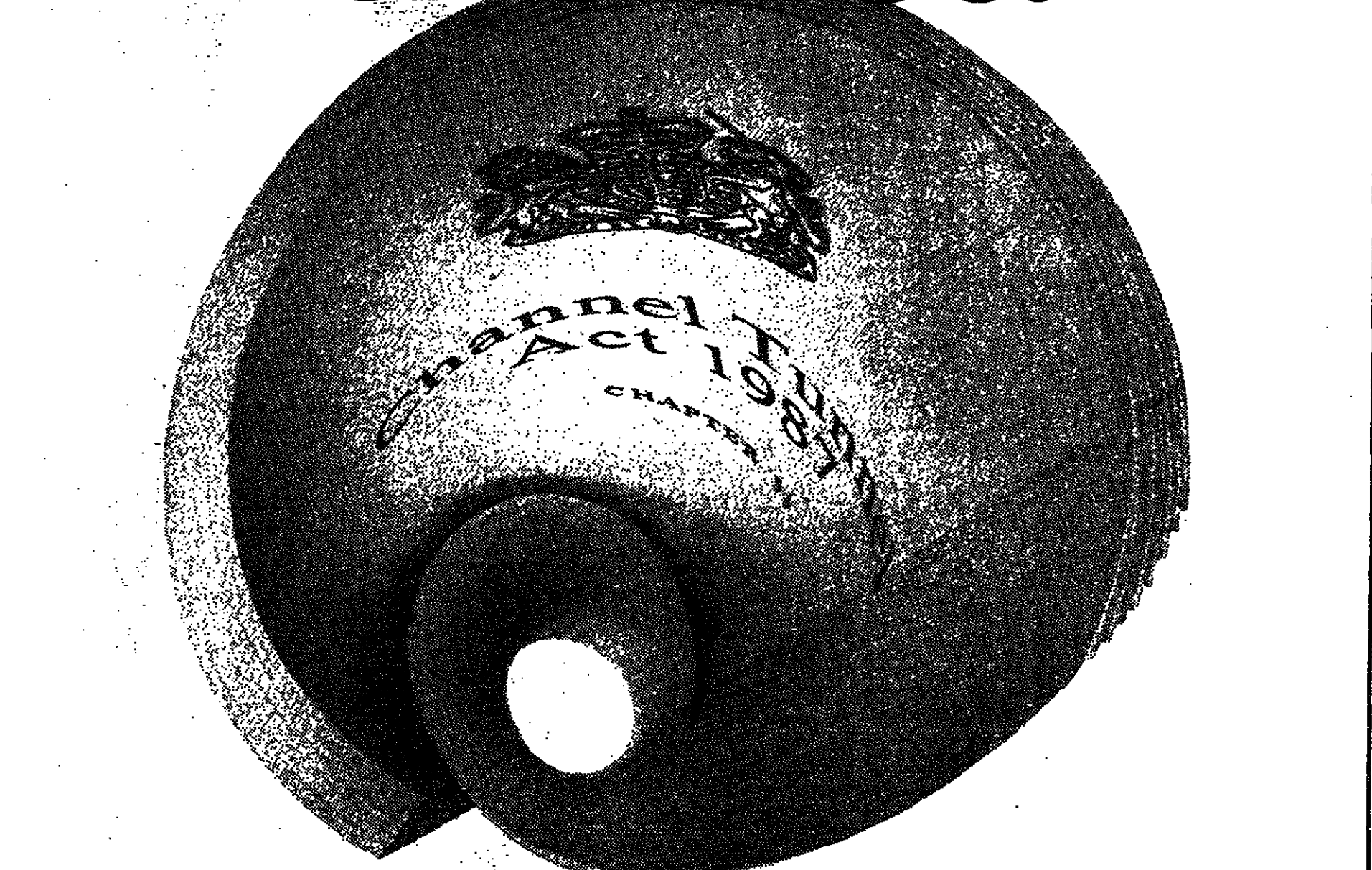
**FRIDAY** — Interims: Arlington Securities, Brent Walker Group, Cluff Oil Holdings, Scottish Television, Finals: None announced.

**TOMORROW** — Interims: Ash & Lacy, ATA Selection, British Fittings Group, London and Manchester Group, Albert Martin Holdings, Micro Focus Group, Quarto Group, Sears, Telephone Rentals, Frank Usher Holdings, Ward Group, Finals: Baillie Gifford Japan Trust, Savage Group.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS									
Capitalization	Company	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield	Div	Yield	Div
101.1m	Alcan	188	0.40	2.1	17.70	0.40	2.1	17.70	0.40
101.1m	Alcoa	170	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35
101.1m	Alcoa	170	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35
101.1m	Alcoa	170	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35
101.1m	Alcoa	170	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35

FINANCIAL TRUSTS									
Capitalization	Company	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield	Div	Yield	Div
101.1m	Alcan	188	0.40	2.1	17.70	0.40	2.1	17.70	0.40
101.1m	Alcoa	170	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35
101.1m	Alcoa	170	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35
101.1m	Alcoa	170	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35
101.1m	Alcoa	170	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35	2.0	16.43	0.35

# Eurotunnel: how to get into the Act.



In July, Parliament passed the Channel Tunnel Act. A few days later, the Channel Tunnel Treaty was ratified by the British and French governments. This authorised Eurotunnel to construct and operate the first-ever fixed link between Britain and the Continent. Work on the Tunnel is already underway. It's scheduled to open in 1993. The whole of this great enterprise is being funded privately. And next month, shares in Eurotunnel will be offered for sale to the public. Before you decide whether to invest or not, you'll want to look into Eurotunnel carefully. How will its transport system be built? How will it be paid for? How will it work? Who will use it? How will it affect industry, business and tourists?

Phone 0272 277 007 or send in the coupon below for information. A prospectus will be reserved for you and, as the offer draws closer, you'll be kept in touch with further information. All of which will help you to decide whether to Act.

Please complete in BLOCK CAPITALS and send to:  
Eurotunnel Share Information Office, P.O. Box 501, Bristol, BS99 1ET

TITLE (Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms, Dr, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
FIRST NAMES (in full) \_\_\_\_\_  
SURNAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
POSTCODE \_\_\_\_\_

A breakthrough for Britain

**Eurotunnel Share Offer**

Real Yields In The World Bond Market				
Nominal Yield	Real Yield	6 Months	+/-	
Now	Now	Now		
(Annualized)				
£	10.60	6.7	4.6	+2.1
\$	9.89	4.9	2.7	+2.2
Y	6.24	6.1	3.7	+2.4
DM	6.71	5.9	5.7	+0.2

THIRD MARKET				
Capitalization	Company	Price on Friday	Weekly Change	
10,830,229m	Abelco Group	405	-10	
6,624,108m	Aberdeen Am Petrol	44 1/2	-5	
5,505,500m	Allied Insurance	145	nil	
7,455,571m	Broadcast Comm	285	+73	
7,728,600m	Catalyst Comm	97	+2	
21,845,488m	Corbin Beach	120 1/2	+7	
15,305,000m	Edgemoor Oil Ireland	27	+4	
0,971,052m	Do, Warrants	17	+1	
7,277,600m	Publshg Holdings	71 1/2	+11	
10,266,370m	Thame Holdings	71 1/2	-1	
suspended	Unit Group	139 1/2	1	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES				
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES				
Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months	
Oct 5 1987	Oct 5 1987			
N York 1.6210-1.6250	1.6210-1.6220	0.34-0.31prem	0.81-0.77prem	
Montréal 1.195-2.1271	1.195-2.1271	0.17-0.08prem	0.34-0.23prem	
Amst dam 3.571-3.5824	3.571-3.5824	1 1/4-1 1/2prem	3 1/4-3 1/2prem	
Brussels 61.91-62.12	61.91-62.03	1 1/4-1 1/2prem	4 1/2-4 1/2prem	
C pgen 11.4507-11.5006	11.4507-11.4748	1 1/4-1 1/2prem	4 1/2-4 1/2prem	
Dutch 1.1121-1.1183	1.1121-1.1148	6-6 1/2c	16-16 1/2c	
Frankfurt 2.9835-2.9916	2.9835-2.9885	20-20 1/2c	116-116 1/2c	
Lisbon 234.40-235.26	234.40-235.35	1-4c	8-15c	
Madrid 198.01-198.82	198.01-198.41	2 1/4-1 1/2prem	8-8 1/2c	
Milan 2151.07-2156.13	2151.07-2156.64	2 1/4-1 1/2prem	7 1/4-11 1/2c	
Oslo 10.9815-10.9289	10.9815-10.9516	1 1/4-1 1/2prem	2 1/4-3 1/2c	
Paris 9.9284-9.9581	9.9284-9.9516	1 1/4-1 1/2prem	3 1/4-3 1/2c	
Singapore 10.4554-10.4561	10.4554-10.4569	10 1/4-9 1/2 prem	20 1/2-19 1/2 prem	
Tokyo 236.99-237.75	236.99-237.46	1 1/4-1 1/2prem	3 1/4-3 1/2c	
U.S. dollar 2.09-2.10	2.09-2.10			
Zurich 2.4858-2.4920	2.4858-2.4906			

BASE LENDING RATES	
ABN	10.00%
Adam & Company	10.00%
BCCI	10.00%
Consolidated CIB	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
C. Hoare & Co	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.00%
Lloyds Bank	10.00%
Nat Westminster	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%
Citibank NA	10.00%



Unconventional? Of course it is, that's how we achieved 21% market share within 4 months.

It's a widely accepted maxim in the marketing of 'gift products' that the choice of gift says just as much about the giver as it does about the person receiving it. Now it had come to pass that in the case of plain chocolate assortments the statement being made was 'I am very, very set in my ways.' Or at least that was the case until Cadbury Schweppes turned the market on its ear with some unconventional thinking.

#### Designer Chocolates.

Plain chocolate assortments have always been seen as upmarket and sophisticated. But the major brands in the market place have played it safe in terms of their imagery for a long, long time. The market was wide open for innovation. And the whole ethos of this new brand was to be as much about the packaging and image as the quality of the chocolates themselves. The key to the market lay with that great totem of the Nineteen-Eighties...style.

#### Not launched, but in remarkable shape.

Even for loyalists the buying of chocolate assortments is not that much of a regular activity. So the new product would have to have the greatest possible impact on shelf. So conventional wisdom was roundly ignored. The name Biarritz was chosen, because it was highly distinctive and evocative of style. As was the triangular packaging - unheard of for a boxed assortment yet difficult to miss and aggressively modern.

#### Playing Shop.

The product was researched in a simulated shop environment. When a healthy 47% of the respondents chose Biarritz, it was obvious that a new star had been born. The real launch took place in September 1986, the triangle was energetically marketed and over the crucial Christmas period Biarritz raced up to take 21% share of the market. Then, as an added bonus, grocery buyers voted Biarritz "Super Marketing confectionery product of the year," a special offer Cadbury Schweppes were happy to accept.

As Chief Executive Dominic Cadbury points out: "The success of Biarritz has boosted our share of the UK chocolate market to a three year high. Even more importantly, it has contributed to the growth of our profits and return to shareholders."

**Cadbury Schweppes**  
MANAGEMENT  
PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE

Biarritz Biarritz Biarritz Biarritz Biarritz Biarritz Biarritz Biarritz Biarritz Biarritz



Portfolio  
Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you the overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Share	Dividend	Share	Dividend
1	Little's Way Co	100	100	100	100
2	Pharm	100	100	100	100
3	Coolson (as)	100	100	100	100
4	Bulmer (as)	100	100	100	100
5	Allied-Lyons (as)	100	100	100	100
6	Bedford	100	100	100	100
7	Midway	100	100	100	100
8	Peatland Ltd	100	100	100	100
9	Concession	100	100	100	100
10	Investment Dist	100	100	100	100
11	Denora	100	100	100	100
12	Scott & New (as)	100	100	100	100
13	Admiral Comp	100	100	100	100
14	Asse Newspaper	100	100	100	100
15	Br Syphon	100	100	100	100
16	Courts (Furn) 'A'	100	100	100	100
17	Windward	100	100	100	100
18	Lant Sec (as)	100	100	100	100
19	Glaxo Group	100	100	100	100
20	Copson PLC	100	100	100	100
21	Int Signal & Comm	100	100	100	100
22	Baloch	100	100	100	100
23	Tanner (as)	100	100	100	100
24	Bailey (Furn) Co	100	100	100	100
25	Peas (as)	100	100	100	100
26	Beattie (Jewell) 'A'	100	100	100	100
27	Hevin (as)	100	100	100	100
28	Yard Tree TV	100	100	100	100
29	Winc Group	100	100	100	100
30	Granada (as)	100	100	100	100
31	Hevin (as)	100	100	100	100
32	Gilts & Dandy Out	100	100	100	100
33	Woolley	100	100	100	100
34	Smith (Wh) 'A'	100	100	100	100
35	Higgs & Hill	100	100	100	100
36	Messiah	100	100	100	100
37	Berni Chem	100	100	100	100
38	Croda	100	100	100	100
39	Sunshine Spoken	100	100	100	100
40	Senior Eng	100	100	100	100
41	Cory (Horse)	100	100	100	100
42	Bramming	100	100	100	100

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of 28.00 on Saturday's newspaper.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	%
100	100	0	0	100	100

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES  
Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began September 28. Dealings end Friday, 5 October 12. Settlement day October 19.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1. Little's Way Co	100	0	100	100	100
2. Pharm	100	0	100	100	100
3. Coolson (as)	100	0	100	100	100
4. Bulmer (as)	100	0	100	100	100
5. Allied-Lyons (as)	100	0	100	100	100
6. Bedford	100	0	100	100	100
7. Midway	100	0	100	100	100
8. Peatland Ltd	100	0	100	100	100
9. Concession	100	0	100	100	100
10. Investment Dist	100	0	100	100	100
11. Denora	100	0	100	100	100
12. Scott & New (as)	100	0	100	100	100
13. Admiral Comp	100	0	100	100	100
14. Asse Newspaper	100	0	100	100	100
15. Br Syphon	100	0	100	100	100
16. Courts (Furn) 'A'	100	0	100	100	100
17. Windward	100	0	100	100	100
18. Lant Sec (as)	100	0	100	100	100
19. Glaxo Group	100	0	100	100	100
20. Copson PLC	100	0	100	100	100
21. Int Signal & Comm	100	0	100	100	100
22. Baloch	100	0	100	100	100
23. Tanner (as)	100	0	100	100	100
24. Bailey (Furn) Co	100	0	100	100	100
25. Peas (as)	100	0	100	100	100
26. Beattie (Jewell) 'A'	100	0	100	100	100
27. Hevin (as)	100	0	100	100	100
28. Yard Tree TV	100	0	100	100	100
29. Winc Group	100	0	100	100	100
30. Granada (as)	100	0	100	100	100
31. Hevin (as)	100	0	100	100	100
32. Gilts & Dandy Out	100	0	100	100	100
33. Woolley	100	0	100	100	100
34. Smith (Wh) 'A'	100	0	100	100	100
35. Higgs & Hill	100	0	100	100	100
36. Messiah	100	0	100	100	100
37. Berni Chem	100	0	100	100	100
38. Croda	100	0	100	100	100
39. Sunshine Spoken	100	0	100	100	100
40. Senior Eng	100	0	100	100	100
41. Cory (Horse)	100	0	100	100	100
42. Bramming	100	0	100	100	100

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
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40. Senior Eng	100	0	100	100	100
41. Cory (Horse)	100	0	100	100	100
42. Bramming	100	0	100	100	100

918.00	Scott & New (as)	236	+4	10.8	42.14
1,200.00	Admiral Comp	236	+4	10.8	42.14
1,200.00	Asse Newspaper	236	+4	10.8	42.14
53.00	Br Syphon	305	+11	12.2	33.23
53.00	Courts (Furn) 'A'	305	+4	12.2	33.23
53.00	Windward	305	+4	12.2	33.23
200.00	Lant Sec (as)	316	+12	9.7	25.99
200.00	Glaxo Group	316	+12	9.7	25.99
134.00	Copson PLC	482	-3	11.6	25.99

BUILDINGS AND ROADS					
—	Abbey	540	+85		
51.10	Abdication Concr	540	+45	12.1	3.9 24.24
251.00	Amtec	405	+17	16.8	41.15
52.10	Amtec	405	+17	16.8	41.15
7,250.00	Anglo Uile	146	+14	8.2	2.8 30.00
1,382.00	Anglo Uile	146	+14	8.2	2.8 30.00
1,382.00	Anglo Uile (as)	340	+17	11.6	2.8 30.00
61.00	Asse Newspaper	305	+4	12.2	33.23
3,710.00	Bailey (Furn) Concr	271	+2	0.9	13.42
400.00	Beattie (Jewell) 'A'	271	+2	0.9	13.42
134.00	Beattie (Jewell) 'A'	271	+2	0.9	13.42
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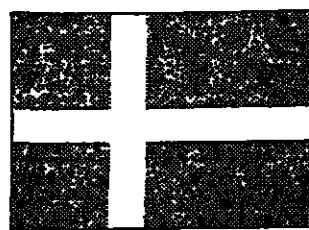


## DENMARK

## FOCUS

## A SPECIAL REPORT

# A rich country faces its political test



Despite its high standard of living, Denmark is plagued with serious and growing economic difficulties, says Christopher Follett

The Danes, like other Scandinavians, have one of the world's most stable political systems. But the system will be tested as a result of the inconclusive general election of September 8, which saw losses by the minority centre-right coalition government of Poul Schlüter and the main opposition party, the Social Democrats, and gains by small extremist parties.

Mr Schlüter, Denmark's

first Conservative prime minister this century, whose coalition of Conservatives, Liberals, Christian Democrats and Centre Democrats has been in office for five years, is expected to continue in power, possibly for years.

But his rule has been weakened and the question is whether it can tackle the difficulties now facing this prosperous country.

The coalition won only 70 seats out of 179 in the Folketing, a loss of seven, and will have to seek backing for its legislation from issue to issue from the various interest groups in the new House.

Despite its high standard of living, Denmark faces serious economic difficulties. Its foreign debt totals some £5,000 for every member of the population and it suffers from a worrying deficit in its balance of payments, aggravated by disappointing export results by the key agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

A hamstringing, hung parliament, incapable of agreeing on solutions to these problems could, some observers predict,

bring on intervention by the International Monetary Fund.

"The atmosphere in Denmark today," one senior diplomat told *The Times*, "is very much like it was in Britain prior to the IMF intervention there. Denmark is just about to wake up to stern reality, which means making serious efforts to balance its books."

Minority governments are of course very much par for the course in ultra-democratic Denmark, which has a proportional representation system of voting and where parties need to win only 2 per cent of the vote in an election to be represented in the Folketing.

The last time a British-style, single-party majority government held power was in 1914 and most of the governments since the Second World War have been perfectly honourable minority coalitions.

But Mr Schlüter's government faces some difficult decisions, not only in the economic field, but over defence, where even before the election it was finding it hard to impose its views.

As often before, the small Radical-Liberal Party, which won 11 seats, holds a key position. It supported the government's economic policies in the last parliament and in general can be counted on to continue its policy of aiming for balance and centrist consensus — and of tempering extremist policies advocated by the smaller parties, on both left and right.

But its support will not be enough on its own to give the government a majority, and it has in any case refused to make a formal agreement on co-operation with Mr Schlüter. It will not, it has announced, support any government which is dependent for survival on the right-wing Progress Party — whose nine seats, together with those of the Radical-Liberals, would give the government a theoretical majority of one.

The Progress Party, which proclaims itself to be anti-tax, anti-culture and anti-bureaucracy, and whose leader, Mogens Glistrup, is returning to parliament after serving a three-year prison sentence for tax fraud, was one of the three victors in the election, with an increase of three seats.

Another was the Socialist



Money talks: Poul Schlüter, the Conservative prime minister of Denmark's coalition government, and Mrs Thatcher met in London last week to discuss European Community problems. Below: Copenhagen's bronze Mermaid, a big attraction to tourists, gazes wistfully across the city's harbour



## THE FACTS

Area: 16,638 sq miles  
Population: 5 million  
Head of state: Queen Margrethe  
Prime Minister: Poul Schlüter (Conservative)  
Government: Coalition of Conservatives, Liberals, Christian Democrats and Centre Democrats  
GDP (1986): £37.8 billion

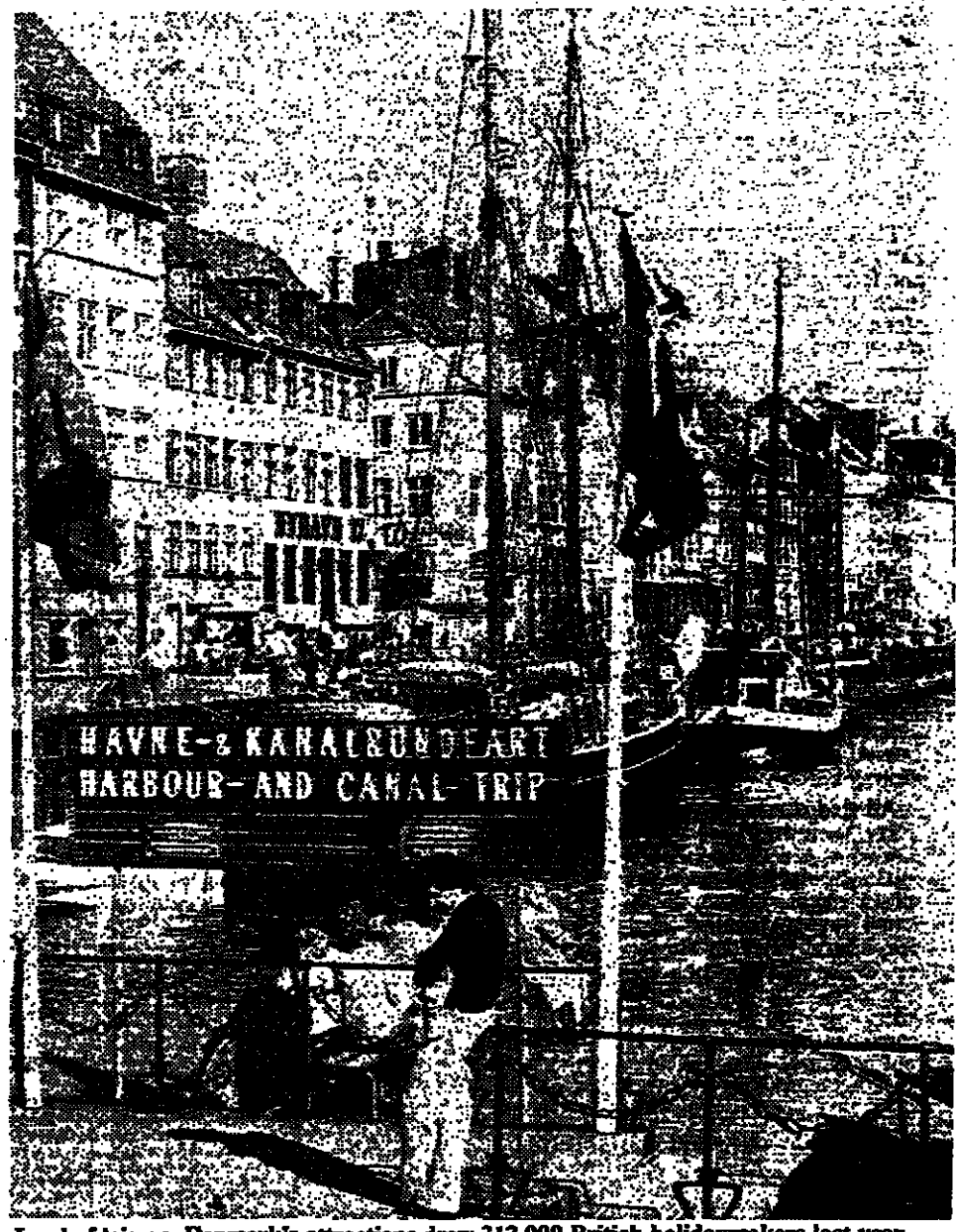
ress on much-needed budgetary and financial reforms. These are due to be presented to the EEC leaders at the Copenhagen summit in December, the culminating point of the Danish presidency.

For the long run, eyes will be on the Social Democrats, Denmark's largest party for the past half-century and the creator of the country's cradle-to-grave welfare system.

It went into opposition five years ago, and has since performed in a lacklustre fashion. In last month's election it lost two seats, leaving it with 54 in the new Folketing.

It was not able to take advantage of disillusionment with the Schlüter government, since the old dream of a "red" coalition between it and the Socialist People's Party once again failed to materialize.

But it now has a new leader, the 44-year-old Svend Auken, who has succeeded Anker Jørgensen, prime minister from 1975 to 1982, and he is expected to inject new dynamism into the party. That would be significant in a country where Social Democrats, Conservatives and Liberals have all sought compromise and centrist policies over the past two decades.



Land of leisure: Denmark's attractions drew 312,000 British holidaymakers last year

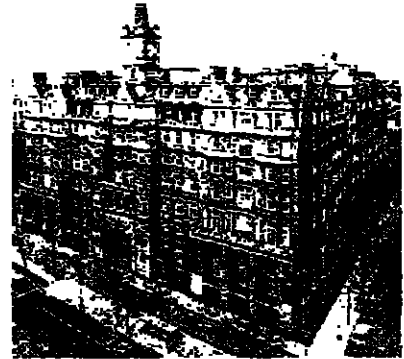
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## A draw for the tourists

Denmark has some 3,500 miles of coastline which, it claims, is the longest in the world in relation to area. So you are never far from the sea and the ports from which the Vikings once set sail, now transformed to more peaceful purposes as yachting harbours, make one of the most attractive sights for the visitor.

Copenhagen is of course the main draw for British tourists — 312,000 of whom went to Denmark last year. It has its own harbour, with the famous mermaid sitting wistfully on her rock, it has the Tivoli gardens, and it has Hamlet's castle, more prosaically known as the Kronborg, at Helsingør, some 40 minutes drive away.

At Roskilde, west of the capital, you can even see some Viking ships. Five of them were raised from Roskilde fjord in 1982 and they are now on display in a museum there, showing how ships were built in the 11th century.

There is also the Danish countryside, expertly farmed to make farm products one of the country's main exports, and there are other interesting places. Århus, the second city, has a big university and its old town contains houses moved from all parts of Denmark and lovingly put together again.

Odense is the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen, the writer of fairy tales, and has made the house in which he grew up into a museum. Ålborg, home of Denmark's best known alcoholic drink, akavit, claims to be the liveliest.

The main sea routes to Denmark from Britain are from Harwich to Esbjerg by the Danish Seaways and to Hirtshals, in the north of Jutland, by Fred Olsen.

British Airways and SAS fly from Heathrow to both Copenhagen and Århus, while Maersk Air flies from Southend, Essex, to Billund in the centre of Jutland.

## The top country for quality of life

Danish people live in a cradle-to-the-grave welfare society, but at a cost. The national debt now equals £5,000 a head

Dour, overtaxed Danes were temporarily distracted from their preoccupations about the country's political situation and mounting economic woes last autumn by an unexpected piece of good news which rather bemused them, writes Christopher Follett.

Denmark was ranked the best country in the world in which to live for quality of life. Anglo was bottom of the list and Britain managed only 12th place — in a study of social progress in 124 nations carried out by the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

It was the second time this decade that Denmark topped the American survey, which claims to measure the ability of nations to provide for their citizens, analyzing social and political conditions as well as economic development.

"All along Denmark has been a top-rated country," Professor Richard Estes, the author of the survey, told *The Times* during a recent visit to Copenhagen.

"Despite worldwide economic recession, Denmark continues to invest heavily in cradle-to-grave social programmes — Danes are obviously committed to having the best possible services for their entire population."

According to Professor Estes, other factors contributing to Denmark's high rating were elements such as its ultra-democratic electoral system, its negligible child mortality rate, its low military expenditure, its correspondingly high spending on education — and its lack of earthquakes and low frequency of other natural catastrophes.

Although Denmark is indeed a pleasant, beautiful and highly civilized country, in which there reigns peace, prosperity and hygiene — a sort of quintessential Danish blend of cosiness, privacy, complacency and introverted isolation from the horror of the outside world — the reality behind the Estes survey is often different.

Denmark is a member of the European Economic Community, enjoying the highest material standard of living, yet at the same time is in the throes of an acute, possibly

incurable economic crisis, which could threaten the streamlined welfare system it has built up and nurtured on credit.

Denmark had a total foreign debt of £24,000 million — 40 per cent of the gross domestic product — at the end of 1986, the equivalent of almost £5,000 for every inhabitant and one of the highest levels in the world.

Doubts about Denmark's recovery potential have been exacerbated by gloomy forecasts of stagnating world markets. Predictions of another poor year for Danish agricultural and industrial exports in 1987 have also added to the fiscal gloom of the Danes.

No fewer than four tough government economic austerity packages within the past two years have failed to right the Danish economy. Further measures seem inevitable on the hard-pressed, highly-taxed Danes in a country where the tax burden already represents 49 per cent of gdp — a figure exceeded only by Sweden within the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development.

The now five-year-old centre-right coalition government of Poul Schlüter, the Conservative prime minister, like the Social Democratic administration before it, has also clearly failed to make Danes — "the spoilt brats of the western world", as one diplomat once dubbed them — live according to their means.

This has led some observers to foresee social and political tension in Denmark as the massive foreign debt becomes more difficult to service, bankruptcy looms, the standard of living plummets and a new era of real austerity is ushered in, replacing the current atmosphere of snug social welfare security.

Already social problems are mounting in Denmark, with 15,000 divorces a year in a country with a population of only five million. One in six Danes is undergoing some form or other of mental care, 20 per cent of the population

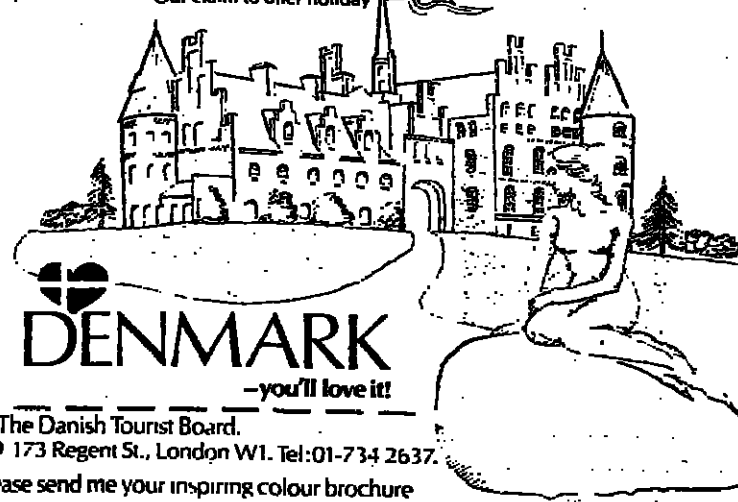
times ahead. Meanwhile, deep in the murky dungeons of Hamlet's Castle at Elsinore lurks the statue of Holger the Dane. His back turned on the outside world, Holger, a bearded hero of the sagas, slumbers serenely on, his arms and legs crossed in a gesture of taciturn resignation.

According to local mythology, Holger will wake up and come to Denmark's help when crisis threatens. Holger shows no sign of stirring as Denmark continues along its cosy way — for the time being at least.

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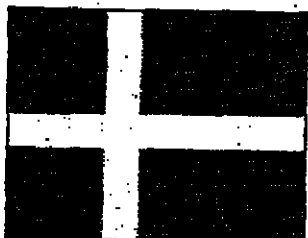


## FOCUS

## DENMARK/2

# Defence and Nato come under attack

Handicapped by political in-fighting, Denmark's Nato strategies have led to a weakening of the country's defences



One almost inevitable outcome of the confused political situation in Denmark in the wake of the September election is a continuation of the effective freeze on the country's meagre defence expenditure, which will doubtless infuriate Denmark's Nato allies, writes Christopher Follett.

Denmark spends only 2 per cent of its gross national product on defence, less than any other Nato member with the exception of Luxembourg and Canada.

The annual Danish defence budget is about £1.2 billion. Sixty per cent of this sum is absorbed by wages for the armed forces, which have a total wartime strength of about 192,000 personnel.

Since the ruling centre-right minority government came to power five years ago, the traditional post-Second World War consensus between the main Danish political parties on defence matters has been overturned.

There had been broad cross-party agreement on defence and foreign affairs since Denmark joined Nato in 1949, along with Norway, on condition that no nuclear weapons be sited on their territories in peacetime.

But since going into opposition in 1982, the Social Democrats, Denmark's biggest political grouping, have moved increasingly to the left on foreign policy.

In 1979, when they were in power, the Danish Social Democrats supported Nato's "double-track" strategy, which involved deploying new missiles in five western European nations — though not in Denmark — in response to the Soviet nuclear build-up in eastern Europe.

All this changed when the party went into opposition. The ruling centre-right administration, which depended, until the recent election, on the small non-government Radical-Liberal Party for support on its policies of economic austerity, found itself repeatedly voted down in Parliament on defence and foreign policy issues, when the Radicals allied themselves with the Social Democrats and the far-left to form a pacifist majority.

This led to a series of votes directed against the government's pro-Nato policies, seriously weakening Denmark's defences and its credibility within the alliance.

Nato diplomats increasingly began to view Denmark as a dubious member of the alliance.

The votes in Parliament opposed deployment of inter-

mediate-range Cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles in western Europe, forcing Denmark to freeze its contribution to the infrastructural costs of the operation.

In opposition to the government, parliamentary resolutions also called for the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-free zone and rejected Danish co-operation with the United States on its space-based Strategic Defence Initiative.

Other motions extended the ban on stationing nuclear weapons on Danish territory in peacetime to cover wartime and periods of East-West crisis and virtually froze the Danish defence budget for 1985-87.

It must be stressed, though, that despite bitter political disagreement on defence, there is no parliamentary majority for Denmark to leave Nato. Opinion polls consistently show overwhelming support among Danes for continued membership.

Denmark's refusal to increase its defence expenditure, coupled with its maverick "footnote" diplomacy within Nato, by which the country dissociates itself from its allies on key defence issues, has brought accolades from Moscow and mounting criticism from its western allies, which see Denmark as a lukewarm and quirky member of Nato, failing to pull its weight and take its full share of the allied defence burden.

Western dissatisfaction with Denmark came to a head earlier this year when Britain announced that it was considering reducing the number of its troops available under a Nato agreement for the defence of Denmark and the Baltic approaches at a time of war or crisis.

Though the prospect of a superpower accord in the near future on nuclear arms control

is now expected to take much of the acrimony out of the Danish defence debate, a big hurdle has to be cleared by the end of this year — agreement between the opposition Social Democrats and the incumbent centre-right government on a fresh defence budget for the period 1988-92.

While Berndt Johan Collet, the new Danish defence minister, is pressing for annual increases of kroner 800 million (£70 million), the Social Democrats are opposed to any rise in military expenditure in excess of the inflation rate (4 per cent). And a new element threatens to bedevil the tortuous politics of Danish defence — the mooted by the Social Democrats of a new non-offensive defence doctrine.

"Defensive defence" calls for the abandonment of Nato's forward-defence policies and the abolition of aggressive weapon systems around Denmark. It would mean the withdrawal of one of the three Danish army brigades from the joint Danish-West German command defending north Germany.

The policy, if enacted, would also require a switch from forward naval defence in the Baltic to coastal defence against enemy invasion, the scrapping of big battleships, the deployment of smaller and swifter naval vessels and the disbanding of large military units. Denmark's three squadrons of F-16 fighters would similarly protect the country in a non-offensive capacity only.

The new Social Democratic doctrine has caused concern within Nato as well as meeting severe government criticism because it would undermine the alliance's flexible response strategies, with Denmark attracting further exasperation from its allies, at a time when increases in conventional weaponry are being called for.

General Bernard Rogers, the former Nato Supreme Allied Commander Europe, said when asked about the Danish Social Democrats' new-fledged strategy: "Defensive defence is appealing and seductive, but just dangerous as hell to all of us, and stupid."



Women at peace: policies for the real thing cause fewer smiles

Inflation has been cut, unemployment curbed and the national budget is in surplus for the first time in 12 years. But new problems are forecast for the coming two years

Denmark has two pressing problems on the economic front and they are closely related: the vast foreign debt and the continuing deficit in the balance of payments, writes Christopher Follett.

Poul Schlüter's centre-right government has had successes in a number of areas of economic policy. It has cut inflation, curbed unemployment and eliminated the deficit in the national budget, which went into surplus last year for the first time in 12 years and remains broadly in balance.

But the external current account is presenting intractable problems. The situation has been further aggravated by the strength of the Danish krone within the European Monetary System, as well as against other key currencies such as sterling and the US dollar. Despite this, the government is opposed to any change in the exchange rate.

The latest report by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on Denmark's economy, published this summer, warned of zero economic growth, rising unemployment, lagging farm and manufacturing exports and major balance-of-payments deficits in the coming two years.

Though Denmark experienced a record kroner 34.5 billion (£3,000 million) balance-of-payments deficit last year — the country's 24th consecutive year of external current account deficit — the OECD foresees this dropping to only around £2,000 million



'Bringing home the bacon' through exports is now becoming vital to the Danish economy

## The two problems that worry Mr Schlüter

in 1987 and 1988, a forecast supported also by Danish government economists.

Palle Simonson, the Minister of Finance, was more optimistic when he recently unveiled his draft state budget for 1988, forecasting "a halving" of the current account deficit this year.

Next year's Danish state budget must be passed by Parliament before Christmas. This could be a difficult task given the state of the parties in the post-election assembly and the weakening of the government's political position.

Denmark's political system, with minority governments,

consensus politics and nine wrangling parties in the 179-seat Folketing (parliament), means that there can be no easy or immediate solution to its economic woes.

The £18 billion budget for 1988 calls for a virtual balance in state spending with average income tax more or less unchanged at about 46 per cent after allowances.

Social welfare absorbs a third of all state expenditure, with unemployment estimated to rise from 8 to 10 per cent and inflation from three to four per cent next year. On the other hand, state spending has been virtually frozen since 1982, a unique achievement

within OECD nations.

With Denmark's total foreign debt at a massive £24,000 million at the end of 1986, any further deterioration in the balance-of-payments deficit would inevitably spark off new government austerity measures this winter.

The government has already administered four heavy doses of austerity within the last 2½ years to cut the boom of the mid-1980s in domestic consumption (and imports), encourage industrial investment and preserve Denmark's tottering creditworthiness.

The economic gloom was compounded earlier this year by the downgrading of the

country's credit rating by the American Standard and Poors Corporation — the second downgrading in four years and a blow to a country with a foreign debt of about 40 per cent of the gross domestic product.

Further alarm has been caused by this spring's over-generous collective wage agreements, which granted pay increases of 6 per cent a year for the coming two years, coupled with a shortening of the working week from 39 to 37 hours by 1990 — the shortest working week in Europe and a threat to Denmark's already dwindling competitiveness in export markets.

This led the government to unveil a package of new proposals to further Danish competitiveness in exports. The £278 million package to be presented to Parliament this autumn comprises changes in tax regulations for export industries, proposals for tax relief for export promotions, investment funds for research and development and VAT and income-tax reductions.

On the brighter side, there is good news for the Danish economy from North Sea oil and gas. Production is set to rise steeply after government approval of increased output in two of its five operating fields.

By developing its oil reserves and through policies of energy conservation and fuel-switching, Denmark, although its North Sea prospecting activities are less significant than those of Britain and Norway, cut its dependence on imported oil from 95 per cent in 1973 to 48 per cent in 1985.

From three million tonnes two years ago, Denmark's crude-oil output is forecast to rise to 5.5 million a year by the end of the decade. This year, offshore oil and gas production is meeting 50 per cent of Denmark's energy needs. By 1990 this could rise to 70 per cent, and it should be higher still early in the 21st century, with self-sufficiency in energy a long-term possibility.

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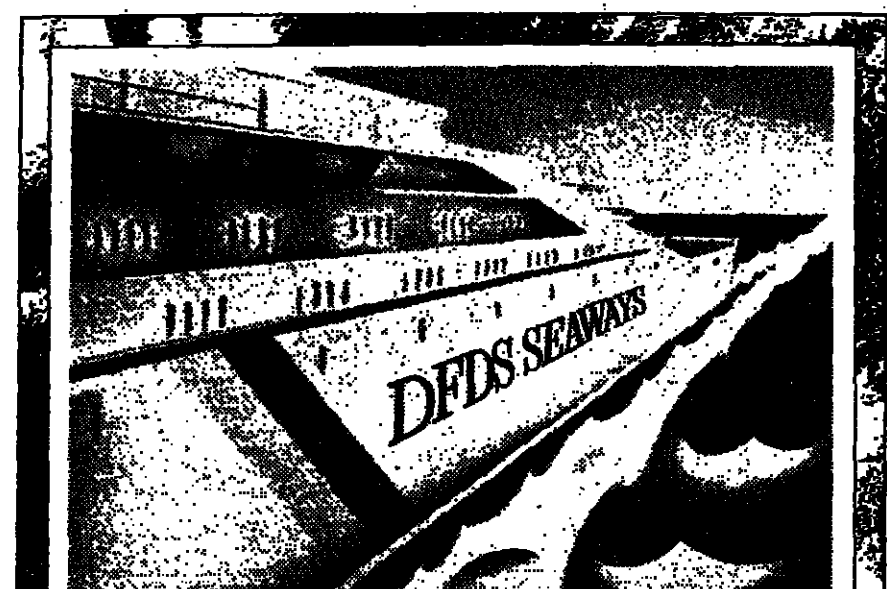


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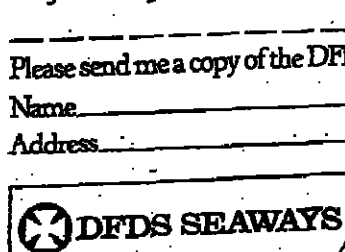
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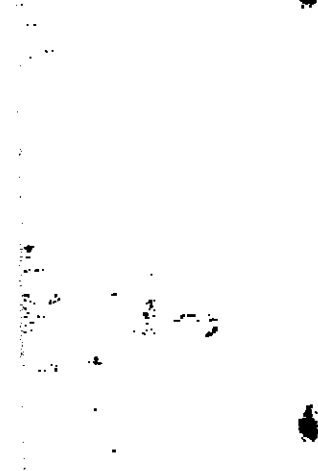
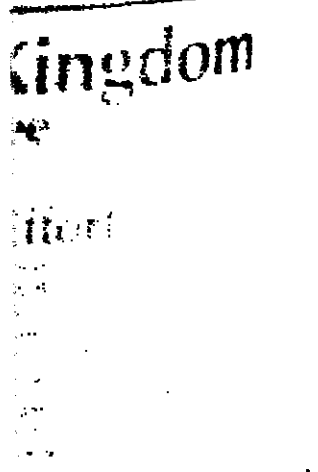
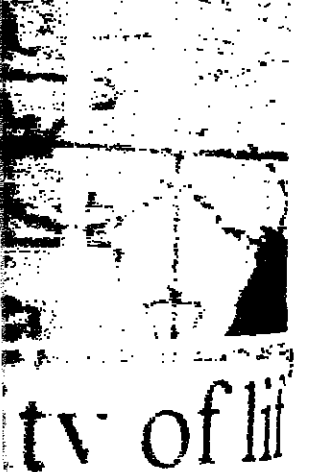
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A SPECIAL REPORT

Money talks for Schlüter, the Conservative prime minister of Denmark. Mrs. Hansson, the Swedish prime minister, is also a member of the European Community. In the Copenhagen meeting, Mrs. Hansson was the only woman to be elected to the city's council.

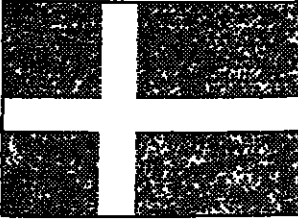




## DENMARK/3

## FOCUS

# A town 1,000 years young



The travel brochures shout "Come to the party! Odense is 1,000 years young." Odense, the third largest city in Denmark, best known to the outside world as the birthplace of story-teller Hans Christian Andersen, has set aside the whole of 1988 to celebrate its millennium.

The city is accordingly in the throes of an enormous wash and brush-up, while a team of some thousands of people diligently sort out the details of a programme to include at least one cultural, sporting or commercial event or exhibition for every day of the year, with especially ambitious plans for Wednesdays, "Odin's day" in the ancient calendars.

Denmark's new second tele-

vision channel, meanwhile, has been persuaded to establish its headquarters here, and a nearly completed Covent Garden-style renovation of a 19th-century textile factory has featured in a week-long series of articles in the national newspaper *Berlingske Tidende* on the apparent renaissance of Odense as a national cultural centre.

It is only a slight exaggeration to add that Odense is gearing up to deploy this millennial convulsion as the ultimate weapon in a long struggle for equality, or at least the pretence of a fair fight, with the capital, Copenhagen.

Odense is exceptional in having had documentary evidence of its existence from the year 988, from March 18 to be precise, when the German Emperor Otto III wrote that his various churches, including one in Odense, were to be exempt from taxes and other obligations to the Kaiser.

A community certainly existed at this spot in the centre of the island of Funen from mid-Viking times, when a ring fort called Nonnebakken, on

the south bank of the river Odense, was known to have been built. Before that, its name suggests it was a cult centre for the worship of Odin.

Since then, the fort has vanished and the letter itself been destroyed in a fire in Hamburg. But one way or another the place is still booming, and it is not the only provincial centre to do so.

Funen has always been known as the "garden of Denmark", and the citizens of Odense are aggressive to a degree in promoting the advantage of living and working here, especially in comparison with Copenhagen, where fully a third of the Danish population of five million is concentrated.

The burghers of Odense — there is something very Dutch about it all, and it is tempting to use the word often — are confident that the construction of a road connection between the islands of Funen and Zealand by 1993, recently agreed by the government, could well tip the balance in Odense's favour.

At the moment it takes as



long to travel by road or rail to Hamburg as to Copenhagen, about three hours, including an hour on a ferry; with the completion of a road link, the journey time to the capital will be halved. Combined with one of Denmark's largest regional airports, the new link will mean that Odense is in fact rather better placed for connections with the rest of Europe than is Copenhagen.

"Copenhagen was fine," sniff the burghers of Odense, "when we had part of Sweden and seapower was in its heyday". But times have changed. After Hans Christian

Andersen, whose birthplace is the centrepiece of one of 13 museums — in a city, remember, of about 170,000 — Odense's other favourite son is the composer Carl Nielsen.

One of the innumerable highlights of the millennial celebrations is to be the opening of yet another museum, dedicated to Denmark's greatest composer and possibly the only Danish composer of which the outside world has heard much — even if your average Nielsen strain is not readily whistled or hummed.

"This will be the first Nielsen museum in the world,"

say the organizers with pride, and no apparent intention of irony. To be scrupulously honest, the relentless hard sell can wear a visitor down a little, although the building works and amenities resulting from all this energy have for the most part been carried out with meticulous good taste.

There is even something called the Odense City Board of International Relations, which spends a great deal of money hauling an exhibition around the world extolling the delights of the city.

Thirty companies are represented, but the high points are



Odense, far left, is in the throes of preparing for its 1,000th anniversary next year, and is making the most of promoting its two favourite sons — story-teller Hans Christian Andersen, left, and composer Carl Nielsen

probably "the largest building and homes exhibition in Northern Europe", another millennial event, which is to be a permanent (and permanently inhabited) collection of weird and wonderful homes of the future, details of which are still a well-kept secret; and the district power and heating plant, which recycles hot waste water from the electricity generators' cooling system to heat most of the island of Funen and part of Jutland too.

The pioneering technology involved, which means among other things an atmosphere remarkably free of pollution, has been selling abroad at the rate of about kroner 3 billion annually.

It seems only fair to let the Odense City Board of International Relations have the last word, in this instance through the voice of Verner Dalskov, the mayor of Odense, in his introduction to a

122-page book about the Board and the millennium, addressed, more or less, to the whole of Europe.

"Co-operation between public authorities and private industry," he notes, has long been considered to be the way of ensuring continued expansion and development. "Such forms of mutual aid often tend, however, to stop at national frontiers, entailing the loss of rich opportunities." Odense City Board of International Relations feels, therefore, that its main task should be the breaking down of barriers for the furthering of industrial and economic growth. "Let us endeavour, for our mutual benefit, to give such development a push in the right direction."

It is easy to make fun of this sort of thing; but you can't help liking their style. And it is Odense, after all, that has the last laugh — all the way to the nearest bank!

## The straw poor farmers grasp

The farmer's lot is not a happy one: ask any farmer, anywhere in the world, any time. Agriculture has always been one of those industries where grumbling is the norm, and catastrophe is forever imminent, according to even its most prosperous practitioners, writes Tony Sansting.

Denmark certainly has its prosperous farmers, and its agricultural industry is one of the most efficient. But this year's forecasts are for disaster as usual. Unusually wet and cold weather is thought certain to reduce the harvests drastically, even as world surpluses continue their relentless upward course.

Many farmers are struggling with crippling mortgages at fixed rates of interest taken out earlier in the decade, when rates touched 25 per cent for a time, property prices plummeted, and there were more than 1,000 foreclosures a year.

Farming still accounts for more than a quarter of Danish exports, with about 6 per cent of the work force producing treble the quantities of food required by five million Danes. But the number of holdings worked full-time has fallen by more than 24 per cent since 1979, accompanied by declining farm incomes.

Bankruptcies in the next few years are again expected to number thousands. And to add insult to injury, as many farmers see it, new and expensive environmental restrictions have come, or are coming, into force.

There is certainly no doubt that the various environmental controls on Danish agriculture are the toughest in Europe.

Any long-term improvement in the farmers' lot may well involve what can only be termed a cosmic revolution in attitudes and policies.

There is historical precedent, however. Farmers still recall with pride the foundation of modern Danish export agriculture in the latter part of the 19th century, when cheap

European grain flooded the market.

Most countries reacted with the erection of import barriers; but the Danes turned the disaster around by accepting the grain, using it as animal feed and sending it back as bacon, butter and beef.

A similar turnaround may be in the offing now, fuelled by advances in biotechnology and the world-class expertise of Danish veterinary and plant-husbandry science.

About 60 per cent of all the agricultural land in Denmark is planted with grain, which has already led to the development of straw-burning as a source of heating; and in 1984, two scientists in the department of biotechnology of the Carlsberg Research Laboratory prepared a report for the European Commission on *The potential of cereal crops for industrial use in Europe*.

The report notes that "a surplus of 58 million tons of cereals in the EEC is forecast for the year 2000", and scientific progress could increase even that figure.

Accordingly, the authors have produced a detailed blueprint for utilizing cereal crops as raw materials in a large range of industries.

Ultimately, the report suggests, it is feasible that the area now under plough could be used in a new diversified agriculture, producing food, feed, fibre, building materials, and industrial chemicals and polymers. The key to that development would be to redesign the pattern of exchanges between agriculture and industry, and extract raw materials for industry from agriculture.

Gene technology could also help scientists to breed cereal crops with industrial applications.

Companies already produce paper based on straw cellulose, and one promising venture concerns an attempt to make straw digestible as a human food supplement.

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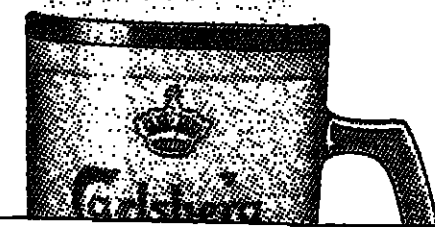
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## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career choice

## Excitement in the classroom

The teaching profession has probably never experienced such rapid change as that which is occurring now. Despite its bad press, including tales of low morale and pay, anyone interested in the excitement engendered by a changing curriculum, novel teaching methods, the introduction of new courses and qualifications, and the satisfaction of helping children to learn should consider teaching as a career.

Not only are there a wide variety of subjects to be taught at a range of different levels, there are many different types of educational establishments in which to teach them. One decision that has to be taken is whether to teach in the private or state sector. Another is between the variety of different kinds of school. In addition to primary and secondary schools, some areas have sixth-form colleges and middle schools.

The new City Technology Colleges will present teachers with an additional challenge. Colleges of Further Education usually recruit teachers who have gained some useful experience before teaching and do not necessarily insist on a teaching qualification. A few educational

The bad press teaching has lately had should not deter young people from what can be a rewarding job, with plenty of challenges as educational needs change. Part one of a series on starting as a schoolteacher

however, to progress towards a career in teaching after completing a degree in a subject which is not relevant to those taught at school.

Though the secondary-school population is still declining, the demand for teachers in some subjects still exceeds supply. These are computer studies, mathematics, physics, and craft design and technology (CDT). There is also evidence of shortages in home economics, business studies and chemistry. Teachers of other subjects may find competition for the available vacancies more acute.

Good teaching in maths and physics is essential if we are to interest enough pupils to science and technology to preserve our industrial base and high standard of living.

A year ago many organizations, including the Engineering Council, were expressing concern about the dearth of teachers in these fields and the Department of Education and Science took action to reverse the recent downward trend in the number of trainee teachers.

This included introducing a bursary of £1250 in addition to the normal grant for students in shortage subjects, and as a result this year has seen a 16 per cent increase in applications for PGCE courses overall.

Some new two-year PGCE courses are starting this autumn, which allows graduates from a wide range of disciplines to convert to being teachers of mathematics or physics.

Unlike many professions, teaching is not one which operates an age limit for new entrants. John Walters decided to take up a career as a teacher after 10 years in the financial world. When he graduated from Oxford mathematics, he set out on a career with a consultant actuary and later as an accountant. Later, in his spare time, he gave some pupils tuition in O and A level maths and finding that he enjoyed it, decided to take the plunge and opt for a teaching career.

His next step was to obtain sponsorship from the Inner London Education Authority to take a one-year postgraduate certificate in education at King's

College, London, on the salary of a trainee teacher. In common with other PGCE courses, this includes the observation of children at school in small groups and John Walters soon found himself helping in a school for children who had been withdrawn from ordinary schools because they were unable to cope with the classroom environment.

Course work on the theory and history of education, educational psychology and child development led to a term of teaching practice at North Westminster Community School, a mixed comprehensive on three sites. After spending two weeks observing and sitting in the lessons of a group of children, he taught the mathematics lessons of three classes of 11, 12 and 14-year-olds exclusively for the rest of the term.

Back at college, there were more studies, including the use of teaching materials and the different ways of presenting the subject. There was also tuition in the wide use of computers to put across mathematical ideas.

Mathematics is taught quite differently now than it was in the 1960s, he says. Seminars on the different techniques for assessing each child's level of

A diversity of options through training courses

attainment and discussions on the wider issues affecting education were other aspects on the course. Students on PGCE courses are partly examined by continuous assessment and partly through examination. Some are expected to write a thesis on an aspect of education.

His studies finished, John Walters started his teaching career at William Ellis School, teaching mathematics to children of all ages from eleven to 18. In his first year as a probationary teacher this included the teaching of mathematics at CSE, O and A level. The demise of O-levels and the CSE, which are being phased out this year, and the introduction of General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) courses, has presented John and his colleagues with an immediate challenge.

He said: "It is a great advantage to enter the profession at a time of change. It is much easier for me to approach new teaching styles and curricula without any preconceptions that it must be for established teachers who are having to cope with dramatic changes. Teaching has proved to be a job I enjoy and I'm glad that I switched from a job in finance."

Having successfully completed the probationary year, a teacher can progress to a diversity of career options through further training courses, gaining experience and taking higher responsibilities. Far from being a dead-end career, teaching offers many options, some of which will be discussed on Thursday.

Neil Harris

## EDUCATIONAL

## POSTS

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Ashorne Hill Management College is the established U.K. centre for management training in the Steel Industry. It also provides management teaching for the Health and Safety Executive, the National Health Service and HM Customs and Excise.

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Experience in a University, Polytechnic or Management College would be desirable and a knowledge of one of the main customer areas (especially of the Steel Industry or National Health Service) would be an additional attraction. Successful applicants will be able to demonstrate the personal qualities needed to relate well to a wide range of practising managers.

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Further information is available from: The Principal, Ashorne Hill Management College, Ashorne Hill, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV33 9QW. Tel (0926) 651321. Letters of application should reach the College by 30th October.

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Salary within the scale £8,735 - £13,675 (dependent upon age and qualifications). Those persons wishing to have an informal discussion before committing themselves to a formal application are invited to contact Professor S.J. Stevens (0509-223403). Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Mr P.L. Johnson, Establishment and Staffing Officer, quoting Reference: 87/3771.

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The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Marshal Foch Professorship of French Literature. The stipend of the professorship is a present £25,375 per annum.  
Applications (on copies, or one from overseas candidates) naming three referees (but without testimonials) should be received not later than 2 November 1987 (extended closing date) by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JG, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Please telephone or write for further details to the Personnel Office, King's College London (KQC), The Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Telephone 01-838 5454. Closing date: 6th November 1987.

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Application's (10 copies marked 'Confidential') to Secretary General of Faculties (from whom further information may be obtained), General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge CB2 1TT. Closing date: 6 November 1987.

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For further information and application forms apply to:  
The Secretary to Academic Council,  
The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN,  
with whom applications should be lodged by 14 November 1987.

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OF MUSIC

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Applications (on copies, or one from overseas candidates) naming three referees (but without testimonials) should be received not later than 8 November 1987 (extended closing date) by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JG, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Application forms and further details are available from the Sub-Dean, Council of Legal Education, 4 Gray's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX (Tel: 01-404 5787) on request. Closing date: Friday 30th October 1987.

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Applications form F6.A. Closing date Tuesday, 1st December 1987.

Applications on the appropriate form must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than the date specified and cannot be considered if arriving after that date.

Application forms and further information from The Secretary, Research Awards Advisory Committee, The Leverhulme Trust, 15-19 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 3NR. Telephone 01-822 6952.

MORRISON'S  
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A reallocation of duties means that there will be a vacancy within the Geography Department from 11 January 1988. The person appointed should be able to contribute to the teaching of Geography across all secondary school classes. Plans are currently in hand to develop Standard Grade courses while large numbers take Geography at Higher Grade and for the Certificate of Sixth Year Studies.

Staff in the school are expected to support co-curricular activities and it may be possible to involve the successful candidate in the life of a boarding house.

Salary will be at the appropriate point on the Scottish Teachers Salary Scale, to which is added a Morrisonian element, and applicants must be registered or eligible for registration, with the General Teaching Council.

Letters of application and curriculum vitae should be sent with the names of two professional referees by 30 October to the Rector, Morrison's Academy, Crieff, Perthshire, PH7 3AN.

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HOME  
BURSARSHIP

The College proposes to appoint a Home Bursar responsible for the domestic affairs of the college, to take up office from 1st April, 1988. The post which will be held with an Official Fellowship of the College, is open to men and women.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Vice-Rector to whom applications, with the names of not more than three referees, should be sent not later than 7th November 1987.

PLAYER/TEACHER  
OF INDIAN  
PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

Re-Advertisement  
A teacher of Indian percussion instruments (including tabla) is required to join a team of three teachers of tabla and harmonium. Knowledge and experience of playing and teaching students such as tabla, mridang, and etc. will be an advantage. You should possess sufficient vocal skill to demonstrate where necessary. Duties, to commence as soon as possible, include teaching small groups in school, coaching one of the Academy's 'Jazz Band' and giving demonstration concerts in schools, as well as a commitment to and involvement in the local community. Qualified teachers will be paid on Main Professional Grade, unqualified teachers on a special instructor's scale. (Currently under review). Previous candidates will be considered and need not re-apply.

Application forms and further details are available from Mrs. W. White, Organiser of Instrumental Music, T. F. Davies Centre for Teachers, Mansions, Cliftonville, Glasgow G3 7LN. Tel: 0438 403935 to whom completed forms should be returned by 14th October 1987.

City of Bradford Metropolitan Council







**EXECUTIVE  
RESEARCH CO**

Require a quick thinking, discrete S/H sec; to join their lively team in SW1. This vacancy would suit good college leaver or second jobber. Aged 20+. Salary to £11,000 a.s.e.

**Phone 016. O.V. Selection  
Rec Cons**  
**01 828 8345**  
for further details.

This is a front line position assisting the manager of the syndicated loans department within a leading City banking group. The position is mainly administrative with some PA backup. It would be best suited to a confident, outgoing PA with a flair for admin who can deal with very senior clients. Benefits include staff mort. bonus, BUPA etc.

Telephone  
**Angus Watson on**  
**626 8524**

**Monument Personnel Consultants**  
**White House, 15 Fish  
Street Hill,  
London EC3.**



01-481 4481

## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

01-481 4481

**SEC PERSONNEL £12,000**

Secretary to Director of Personnel - great opportunity for someone not necessarily with Personnel experience but with good financial background who likes a 60/40 admin/sec position. A levels. Good organizational skills. Lots of contact with outside people. Excellent company. Salary to £12,000 (for night person). Free lunch, Free STL non-contributory pension (after 21), Free BUPA, ALTOSS 25-30. Excellent chance to progress rapidly in company.

**Bernadette of Bond St.**  
Recruitment Consultants  
15, 15a Bond St. London W1  
01-481 4481

**SEC PERSONNEL £11,000 IMPORT AND EXPORT**

Secretary to Managing Director - working for a major import/export business in Blackpool. Salary £11,000 (with go to £12,000 for the right person). A very busy job using all secretarial skills (100/60 typewriting/telex/fax). Will cross-train onto Texas WP and TTT 3000 telex. Not only working for MD but also covering for the 3 traders, shipping manager & Sample. Lively office, friendly busy atmosphere. Lots of admin tasks also. 22.25, 9-5.30, benefits 25p L.V., 20 days annual leave, STL, non-contributory pension (after 12 months).

**Bernadette of Bond St.**  
Recruitment Consultants  
15, 15a Bond St. London W1  
01-481 4481

**RECORD & VIDEO INDUSTRY W1**

You should be well educated with a mature capable personality able to handle confidential work whilst working for this Director. You should also enjoy using your shorthand and WP skills. Any legal experience would prove useful as would your French language skills. Previous PA skills are essential as is your organizational ability. £13,500 Age 25+.

**Bernadette of Bond St.**  
Recruitment Consultants  
15, 15a Bond St. London W1  
01-481 4481

**SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST £9,000**

An eminent engineering company based in very pleasant, newly decorated offices in Park Lane require a well-presented Sec/Rec with S/H skills of 90+ and accurate typing. You will enjoy meeting people and using your good organizational skills. Age 20+.

**Bernadette of Bond St.**  
Recruitment Consultants  
15, 15a Bond St. London W1  
01-481 4481

**Zarak Hay Associates**

**★ FREE TRAVEL + £13,000 ★**

Can you see yourself assisting a top American Executive at a top International Bank. Your profile should be senior level experience, age 24 - 30, with an outgoing and confident personality, excellent grooming and the ability to work under pressure. If these sounds like you and you enjoy a challenge, call us now.

**★ PR IN BANKING - PACKAGE £13,000 ★**

This top City Bank has just set up a Public Relations Department and need a 'switched on' self-motivated secretary to assist them. Liaise with Media and VIPs, organise conferences and receptions. Enjoy a basic salary of £9,000 - £10,000 and a minimum of £3,000 in benefits. 80 wpm shorthand/55wpm typing and WP needed. Age 19-25.

**★ PRIVATELY EDUCATED? - £12,000 ★**

Join this up-market Mayfair based Property Co. as Director's PA/Sec. Based in luxurious surroundings, liaise with VIP clients and provide a sound secretarial back up. The atmosphere is young and jolly but hard-working and the prospects are excellent to get involved. Audio typing of 60wpm needed. Age 25 - 28.

Please phone  
**CELIA AHLQUIST or ANN GROVER**  
on 01 588 6674

6 Broad Street Place, Bloomsbury Street, London EC2 7JH

**FOR IMMEDIATE AND CONTINUOUS TEMPORARY SECRETARIAL WORK**

**PHONE 439 0601 NOW**

**Carrington House, 180 Regent Street, London W1R 5FE**

**MacBlain NASH Temporary Secretaries**

**NO SHORTHAND to £12,000**

Join a senior partner of this well known professional firm who seeks a PA with intelligent, enthusiastic. You will undertake your own projects, carry out research on CBI matters and run the office. Familiarity with PCs and 60 wpm audio required.

**BORN ORGANISER £12,500**

Take on a true PA role when you join this leading international finance organization working for the director of information services. Your excellent secretarial and interpersonal skills will be used when liaising at a very senior level and representing your boss and department at social functions. 90/60 skills and WP experience required.

Please telephone 01 240 3551  
Early/late appointments arranged

**Elizabeth Hunt**  
Recruitment Consultants  
2 Bow Lane London EC4

**GERMAN**

Internationale Bank sucht Top Sekretärin. Gute Deutschkenntnisse sowie praktische Berufserfahrung im Bankbereich werden vorausgesetzt. Deutsche und Englische Kurzschrift und gute Schreibmaschinentechniken sind auch erforderlich. Gehalt: £14,000.

**SWEDISH**

Based in Mayfair and leaving with Scandinavia, this position offers the ideal opportunity for a mature, bilingual PA/Sec with a flair for organising and assisting a busy MD. WP exp. knowl. of computers & Eng s/h a great asset. Work permit essential. Full or part time considered at a salary of £12,000.

**FRENCH BANKING**

Auxiliary-sec. organiser le bureau d'un directeur d'affaires. Ce poste varie et absorberait vos compétences si vous avez déjà travaillé au bureau supérieur de vous avec l'anglais comme langue maternelle et une maîtrise courante du français, l'espagnol un atout. S/H/typewriting, WP + fluente à l'oral indispensable. 26 ans+ £12,000.

**FRENCH FOR CHARITY**

Sec. bilingue pour le dépt d'un directeur d'organisation charitable. Vous aurez 2 à 3 ans d'expérience du secrétariat, une pratique de l'anglais et du français et une expérience de l'organisation. £10,700.

**FRENCH IN RICHMOND**

Filiale française recherche sec. ayant une bonne connaissance du français à travailler dans une ambiance sympa pour 2 directeurs et à l'occasion secrétaire d'administration de l'ensemble du bureau. £10,000.

**BOYCE BILINGUAL**  
01-404 4434 (Adv)

**JUDY FISHER ASSOCIATES**  
01-493 0238  
Recruitment Consultants

**PUBLISHING**  
TO £20,000  
Small up-start publishing company need a person friendly, able to handle a variety of tasks, involved in all their projects. They produce an interesting variety from children's books to theatre programmes to a lively, exciting mixed place.

**TELEVISION**  
DRAMA  
£10,000  
A secretary is needed to work in the drama department of a leading independent television company. You will be working on a variety of projects, including, sketch of the day, and have good skills. Sound to good to music. Ring in today.

**INTERIOR AND GRAPHIC DESIGN**  
£10,000  
Upwardly mobile company to require a secretary to work full time in a busy office. You will be working on a variety of projects, including, sketch of the day, and have good skills. Sound to good to music. Ring in today.

**RARE OPPORTUNITIES**

Counter Attack, a leading Point-of-Sale Advertising Agency, is looking for a PA/Secretary and a Receptionist.

**PA/SECRETARY**  
Intelligence, flexibility and first class Secretarial skills are the prime qualities to enable the selected candidate to make a major contribution to the smooth running of the Agency as an important level.

**RECEPTIONIST**  
The Agency is a team of professionals working to very high standards. The Receptionist is very often the first contact Clients and others have with us. Hence the need here for a good manner, pleasant and intelligent. This is a job for the ambitious. Secretarial ability an advantage. Both jobs will command the rewards the right candidates are entitled to expect and very good career prospects.

If you feel you might meet the requirements, kindly send your CV to the Agency as an important level.

In the first instance, get in touch with Vanessa Smith, Creative Admin Headed, 125 Commercial Street, London SE1 0TL. Telephone: 01-251 8856. She will propose the next step.

**TO £11,000**

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST AND STY. This City Co. are looking for an enthusiastic, energetic and reliable person to work with a client. All must be a wide range. American. Able to accept and organise some social events. Must have clear communication skills, possess a wide-shorthand and good typing. Two positions.

01-588 8807  
**JOYCE GUINNESS**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
21 Rumpole Road, Highbury, N16

**£12,000 PA/SEC 22500**

PA/SEC/RECEPTIONIST AND STY. This City Co. are looking for an enthusiastic, energetic and reliable person to work with a client. All must be a wide range. American. Able to accept and organise some social events. Must have clear communication skills, possess a wide-shorthand and good typing. Two positions.

01-588 8807  
**JOYCE GUINNESS**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
21 Rumpole Road, Highbury, N16

**ATLAS Bilingual Division**

**GERMAN AND FRENCH SPEAKING PA £10,000**

Have you got good skills in both languages? Do you have the chance to take on more responsibility? Do you wish you could handle your administrative tasks and liaise directly with clients? Are you able to translate French and German and come and type in both languages? Call us, for our clients in the City & a PA who can work on his/her own initiative.

01-588 8807  
**JOYCE GUINNESS**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
21 Rumpole Road, Highbury, N16

**DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES FLYING HIGH £15,000**

Industry leader in corporate strategy (with strong American links) is seeking a PA for its dynamic founder partner. As vital a member of this successful enterprise you will be liaising daily with company chairman, co-ordinating VIP functions where your presentation, company knowledge and social contacts will be the ultimate. A diverse background and 100/60 skills will provide you with the opportunity for total involvement. Age 25-35.

01-629 9323

**W.I. SNR SECRETARY £12,000 +++**

Join the Chairman of this international Service Company and enjoy a full P.A. role. He is very charming with an excellent sense of humour. You will enjoy extensive contact with clients and a wide range of staff as you screen his calls and run a busy office. 80/50 skills essential.

**FASHION AND ADVERTISING £10,000**

A world famous Fashion House seeks a young secretary to their Advertising Manager. Lots of involvement as you help plan fashion campaigns and organise PR events. Modern W1 offices, excellent discounts on the latest clothes. 90/55 skills needed.

Please telephone 01 240 3551  
Early/late appointments arranged.

**Elizabeth Hunt**  
Recruitment Consultants  
2-3 Bedford Street London WC2

**PERSONNEL MANAGER £15,000**

All aspects of Personnel are involved in the demanding busy job. Suitable applicant must be competent in WP to co-ordinate and train. Solicitors W2.

404 4655

**Belle**  
BELLE SECRETARIAL LTD  
Established 25 years

**PROPERTY £10,000**

Lively secretary for busy City based estate agents, to work for two young regulations. Shortlisting an advertising. Will X-train on WP.

404 4655

**Belle**  
BELLE SECRETARIAL LTD  
Established 25 years

**MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS £10,500 + benefits**

A good fun job for a confident all round PA/Sec. age 20+. Lots of client and customer liaison. X-train on WP W1 offices.

404 4655

**Belle**  
BELLE SECRETARIAL LTD  
Established 25 years

**TOP P.A. £14,000**

This highly successful property company with a 'staggering' record of growth, now require a 'first class' P.A. to work in their prestigious offices in Mayfair. You'll be working at Director level and will be responsible for a variety of tasks, including, liaising with clients, organising travel and social events. 90/60 skills and WP experience essential. 35 with good Audio/TP (S/H) would be helpful.

Call  
**Maureen Macdonald**  
on 01 538 1846.

**£11,000+ DIRECTOR'S PA/SECRETARY**

required by rapidly expanding, fast moving City PR/Advertising company. WP, shorthand, fast typing and a good phone manner essential. The right applicant should be able to work under pressure, to meet tight deadlines, keep flexible hours and liaise daily with top City clients and the media.

Will suit those seeking a challenging, rewarding position who want to get involved in the exciting world of the City.

Profit share and annual bonus.

Apply: **Michael Sullivan - 236 3127**  
**BINNS CORNWALL LTD**

**Maime-Tucker**

**FROM SECRETARY/PA...**

\*\*\* £9-£11,500 + PERKS \*\*\*

THIS FIRM ALLOWS you not use your talents to the fullest. PR, Advertising, Marketing, Computer, London based company. They employ people for their outstanding character & organisational skills as well as their good shorthand & typing. They possess a PEOPLE & therefore their own talents to be a strong example of Heavy People THEY ARE. The job is quite different & if you are sitting there thinking 'Why can't I have a job like this?' The answer is YOU MUST CERTAINLY CAN you could do it!

**... TO EXECUTIVE.**

50 Pall Mall, London SW1W 9LB Telephone: 01-425 0549, 9

**SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**

A vacancy exists for the above position in the liaison section of the South African Science Office in London.

Applications are invited from people with typing and secretarial skills who are familiar with office administration and have the ability to make good contact with people at all levels. Experience in the use of a word processor and work on a computer data base would be a recommendation but is not essential.

Applicants should send a comprehensive curriculum vitae together with the names of two professional referees, marked CONFIDENTIAL, to:

The Science Counsellor, S.A. Science Office, Chichester House, 278 High Holborn, London WC1V 7HE.

before October 20th 1987.

**LANGUAGES!**

SPANISH: Bilingual sec for int. co. No S/H. You will enjoy a varied workload, have the scope to use your initiative & take on a degree of responsibility. £10,000 + benn.

FRENCH: Senior bilingual post for private City co. The ability to research projects is essential as are good sec skills. Min age 30+. £14,000 + mod benn.

GERMAN: Excellent position in City co. initiative, pace & presentation exp. 2200 wpm.

**THE LANGUAGE SPECIALISTS**  
Merrow Emp Agcy, 7 Henrietta Place, London, W1M 5AG. 01 636 1487.

**P.R. £13,000**

The Managing Director of this young and expanding corporate communications group needs a committed PA/Secretary to assist him with all aspects of his work, including charities and politics. You will need to have a calm approach, enjoy working under pressure and have a sense of humour. Speeds 100/60. Age 25-35.

**PUBLISHING COLLEGE LEAVER**

A director of this well known publishing house needs a well educated college leaver. Speeds 90/45. Age 19+. Salary circa £8,000.

**CORBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.**  
35 Bruton Place W1. 01-493 7788

**STARTING SALARY £10,000 W1**

Well established fashion distributors look for first class Secretary to work with Managing Director. Duties to include general clerical work, dealing with customer orders and enquiries, typing/telex (shorthand not essential).

You will be able to work on your own initiative, be very well organised and numerate, with excellent communication skills both written and spoken. A fair for fashion would be an advantage.

The position involves a great deal of customer contact so a smart and cheerful appearance and manner are essential. Excellent career prospects and a right person.

Ring 01-636 2818 Michelle  
NO AGENCIES

**PARLIAMENTARY SEC**

An excellent secretary with good shorthand and audio is needed to run our office in the House. Varied and interesting work for MPs and Peers. Aged 30+.

For further details call Jackie Edrnt  
01-834 0031, St Stephens Secretariat,  
316 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1.  
(Rec Cons).

**DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES HIGH SOCIETY £12,000+**

A society name who heads up a multi-million pound, needs a secretary who will have total responsibility for his three-diary life style and be part of one of Britain's most prestigious organisations. A public school education and 100/60 skills are absolutely necessary, as is a social awareness and total discretion. Aged 25-30.

01-629 9323

**MOLTON BROWN W1**

Do you like administration, an orderly office, a young progressive environment and want an opportunity to learn every aspect of an international hairdressing/cosmetic company then read on. With your liking for word processing, good typing and excellent English, this is the job for you. Age 21 plus.

Telephone Clare Fanning 01 499 2046 now  
You won't regret it!  
(No Agencies)

**A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY £14,000 PA - PRINT - PR**

Are you efficient, ambitious, creative (and an excellent typist)? Famous Mayfair Fine Arts company seeks PA to MD to eventually reorganise and completely co-ordinate the firm's catalogues, PR and advertising.

Exceptional career prospects for someone with business acumen and a well rounded background. Stable work record, first class references required, private or public school ad. preferred. Aged 24-35.

Phone Mrs Byzantine  
**NICKYMA SKEMP**  
Personnel Services  
01-222 5091

**MARKETING PA £11,000**

Exhibitions, demonstrations, client complaints, launch plans... Can you handle all this and still provide secretarial/admin back up for 2 young, disorganised marketing managers. If so, you're just the person this advertising/marketing company needs. You'll have plenty of scope and use your brain and initiative - most definitely not a 'dead end' to the 'typewriter' job. Rusty shorthand is fine. Call Penelope Price.

**STAFF INTRODUCTION**  
01-426 6511

**PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA PA TO MANAGING DIRECTOR**

Stimulating and varied work with considerable administrative responsibility in a busy and friendly London office. Good secretarial experience required and word processing skills useful. An interest in music, however, through musical qualifications not necessary. Salary by negotiation.

Please send full CV to Managing Director,  
Philharmonia Orchestra,  
76 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5AL.

**NSPCC AN EXCITING OPPORTUNITY**

We are seeking an enthusiastic junior secretary to work as part of our London Appeals team. This exciting and challenging post offers involvement in all aspects of our special fund raising efforts in Central London. If you are a confident, adaptable college leaver this is an ideal opportunity to develop practical skills and experience for your career. You must possess good typing skills. WP training or experience is preferred. Salary up to £8,181 pa inc L.V. L.V's non-contributory pension scheme and 20 + 2 days holiday are provided.

Please apply in writing with CV to Personnel Department, NSPCC, 67 Bedford Hill, London EC1H 6RS. Tel: 242 1626. Closing dates 18th October. The NSPCC is an equal opportunities employer.

**PA/OFFICE MANAGER**

Due to rapid growth, The Great Adventure Game, a UK franchise company in the leisure industry, has a vacancy for a PA/Office Manager to work in their Head Office at East Sheen. Good secretarial skills, attention to detail and cheerful disposition are advantageous. Salary package £10-£12,000 dependent on relevant experience. Send CV to: 254 Upper Richmond Road West, London SW14 8AG.

**SEC TO MARKETING DIRECTOR £10,500**

I am the Marketing Director of an international record company and I urgently require a shorthand, WP secretary to assist me.

Ideally your skills will be 90/50. Your duties will include minutes of meetings, assisting with the production of our newsletter, preparation of weekly sales reports & liaising with people at all levels. In return, I am offering you an annual bonus, L.V's, 5 weeks hols & free products.

Please call my consultants Georjina or Elaine on 01 434 0557, Suite 421, 4th Floor, Premier House, 77 Oxford Street, W1.

**WE'RE IN THE MONEY £11,000 + BANKING BENEFITS**

(2nd jobber 80/50 + WP exp)

Join our team in this famous Merchant Bank performing the vital role as PA to this dynamic Director and his close knit team. You'll enjoy the variety and fast paced excitement of high finance.

Please call NIKKI  
01-628 4200 x 368

**Mistprestige RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS**

**PERSONAL ASSISTANT/EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

For Director of expanding international group specialising in financial services. We need a person with all aspects of group and personal assistance. Good shorthand and typing skills essential. The post involves liaising with clients. Salary negotiable.

Write with CV to:  
Mr R.E. Gough,  
34 Euston Square, London NW1 1PD or phone 01 424 7253

**TWO TOP JOBS IN ADVERTISING W1**

Paying £13,000, one job needs sh ad exp & lots of personality to deal with clients. The other position is for a person with a good knowledge of a small but fast growing agency with blue chip clients. Salary negotiable.

For these and other jobs in the world of Advertising, PR, Design & Communications please ring Jane or Mike at the Agency.

**ADVERTISING PERSONNEL LTD**  
61 South Molton Street, London W1W 5TE  
Tel 01-499 8999

**EXPERIENCED AUDIO SECRETARY**

for Manager of world renowned composer capable of running busy office near Ears Court Station London SW5. Salary £10,500 pa.

Telephone 01 370 1477

**DESIGNER RECEPTIONIST**

Outstanding opportunity for an intelligent, well spoken Receptionist/Typist to work in London's fastest moving design group.

If you can match our reputation for style and efficiency, combined with good typing skills, we can offer:

- ★ Generous salary
- ★ Superb working conditions
- ★ Free lunches

Please telephone Heather Stone, Tinsley Place, 5 Heathmans Road, London SW6 4TL. 01 731 6946.

**TECHNOLOGY TALENT £12,000 SW1**

Make an impact in high tech environment by joining a company dedicated to the 'future of office'. Thrive on the challenge of organising conferences and computer training programmes. Use your personal administration and typing skills to ensure the smooth running of the company. A fast paced, exciting and varied role. 25-35. Shortlisted, call, WP and links.

Please call my consultants Georjina or Elaine on 01 434 0557, Suite 421, 4th Floor, Premier House, 77 Oxford Street, W1.

**BUSY ESTATE AGENTS**

Urgently require Bright Secretary. Must have experience with Wang CSI-VI and Estate Agency duties. Salary negotiable with private patients plan.

Please telephone or write with CV to:  
Tracy Whitley,  
A.J.A.E.A.,  
Lloyds (Estate Agency) Plc,  
222, Tower Bridge Road, London SE1 2TP  
Tel: 01 403 1176.

**CHALLENGING & REWARDING**

Author in N. London seeks literate, loyal sec/PA.

High skills required (120+ SH), WP an asset.

High pay offered (£14,000+).

Must be able to work flexible hours, non-smoker please.

Phone Charlotte Austen at 734 4795

**\* TELEVISION COMPANY \* PA SECRETARY £10,000 \***

Mature organised secretary needed to work for the Head of Department and Technical Director of a busy based TV Company. No shorthand required, but audio and WP experience essential. Must be capable of generating work, implementing new systems if required and liaising with a junior secretary. Age 25-35.

Phone Jenny on 636-1493  
Beavers Ltd (Rec Cons)

**SEC NO SH IN TV 21+ c £10,000**

MUST BE A LEVEL EDUCATED. FORTH WORTH AND GOOD. ACCURATE TYPING AND THE ABILITY TO USE ALL LEVELS. SEC. WOULD BE A GOOD ADVANTAGE. CONDS. RING RING RING 606 4735.

**KEYSTONE EMP. AGY.**

**COPI SECRETARIES IN PR**

£9,500 - £10,000+

Yes - you don't need audio or S/H - but you must offer good typing skills and an eye for design to enjoy the excitement of PR. Press Releases, Product Launches and liaison with journalists.

353 7696  
**Covent Garden**  
10 Fleet Street EC4

**PERSONAL ASSISTANT/EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

For Director of expanding international group specialising in financial services. We need a person with all aspects of group and personal assistance. Good shorthand and typing skills essential. The post involves liaising with clients. Salary negotiable.

Write with CV to:  
Mr R.E. Gough,  
34 Euston Square, London NW1 1PD or phone 01 424 7253

**EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE PA/SECRETARY**

Required for 2 main Board Directors of communications agency (part of the Gannett Group) based in W1. Accurate typing, shorthand and WP essential. Age 24-30. Salary negotiable. Write with CV to:

**Nicky Brick, ICM International Ltd**  
53 Swiss Street, London W1V 5TE  
No Agencies

**EFFICIENT SECRETARY**

Required to help with day to day running of busy estate agency in South Kensington. Bright personality, accurate and good shorthand essential. Must be efficient, tidy and responsible.

Apply Mrs Mair before 2pm daily 01 581 0091.

**MARKETING PA £11,000**

Exhibitions, demonstrations, client complaints, launch plans... Can you handle all this and still provide secretarial/admin back up for 2 young, disorganised marketing managers. If so, you're just the person this advertising/marketing company needs. You'll have plenty of scope and use your brain and initiative - most definitely not a 'dead end' to the 'typewriter' job. Rusty shorthand is fine. Call Penelope Price.

**STAFF INTRODUCTION**  
01-426 6511

**WE'RE IN THE MONEY £11,000 + BANKING BENEFITS**

(2nd jobber 80/50 + WP exp)

Join our team in this famous Merchant Bank performing the vital role as PA to this dynamic Director and his close knit team. You'll enjoy the variety and fast paced excitement of high finance.

Please call NIKKI  
01-628 4200 x 368

**Mistprestige RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS**

مكتبة الادب







FOOTBALL: EFFORTLESS VICTORIES BY MERSEYSIDE CLUBS SUGGEST THEIR DOMINATION OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP WILL CONTINUE

# Liverpool's empire sees decline and fall of Portsmouth

By Ian Ross

Liverpool..... 4  
Portsmouth..... 0

Kenny Dalglish's recent assertion that a man who is happy in his work will produce good results was again emphatically borne out on Saturday.

Liverpool are clearly enjoying not only their football but also the accompanying praise from the critics who just six months ago cited the club's failure to win a trophy and the departure of the "irreplaceable" Ian Rush to Italy as indications of the

imminent fall of an empire.

The empire, however, is striking back. Not only has Dalglish restored confidence and made ridiculously light work of disguising Rush's absence he has made Liverpool a better and more enterprising team.

After the sadistic manlings of Newcastle United and Derby County, the stage was set for the anti-climatic Liverpool performance which will inevitably materialize at some stage and, during an opening period when passes went astray and set pieces failed to gel, there did seem a

semblance of hope for Alan Ball's patchwork side.

But it takes just one flicker of brilliance or one stroke of luck to change the course of a football match and a curious alliance of both these factors on the half hour was to prove decisive. As they have done on numerous occasions Liverpool effortlessly swept the length of the pitch with Johnstone and Whelan combining with near efficiency to deliver the ball to the feet of Beardsley.

The England forward gracefully out-manoeuvred his marker with a subtle feint to his right before firing deep into the bottom corner. The fact that his shot was slightly mis-hit and subsequently of a far less venomous nature than was intended possibly deceived Knight in the Portsmouth goal.

Portsmouth's self-belief drained away in agonizing fashion in the ensuing 60 minutes and had Liverpool taken it upon themselves to dig a little deeper into their arsenal of weapons their margin of victory would have been considerably greater. As it was they were content to plunder just three more goals, two of which came within the space of 90 seconds around the fifth minute.

First McMahon despatched a quite stunning 40-yard pass from the left wing with immense style. Then Aldridge converted an uncontested penalty after Sandford had tripped Whelan as the Liverpool player drew back his boot in readiness for a shot.

Whelan himself completed a low-key run 19 minutes from the end with a sweetly struck drive from 20 yards after Barnes had uselessly parted with the ball.

LIVERPOOL: G. Forsyth, D. Sisson, S. Neil, R. Whelan, A. Hansen, P. Beardsley, J. Aldridge, J. McMahon (sub: M. Walters), J. Barnes, S. McMahon (sub: P. Walsh).

PORTSMOUTH: A. Knight, K. Smith, L. Sandford, M. Fildes (sub: K. Smith), M. Shotton, W. Gibson (sub: K. Ball), D. Hogg, C. Stevens, P. Mariner, M. Quinn, V. Haire. Referee: L. Shaper.

## Sharp antidote to poisoned letters

By Clive White

Southampton..... 0  
Everton..... 4

Important suggestions that the champions might as well hand over their title to Liverpool, prompted a thunderous answer from Everton at the Dell. Matching their rivals goal for goal for their first away win of the season, they let it be known that Liverpool will have to cut off their hands to take their trophy.

Besides, the Everton players remain unimpressed by the applause for Liverpool and apart from Arsenal, who have Liverpool beaten? Kevin Ratcliffe, the Everton captain, also promised an intensified derby at Anfield on October 31. He said: "I watched them play Newcastle, who didn't make a tackle. If they beat us 4-0, I can guarantee several of them will also be on the treatment table on Monday."

Everton are incensed at being written off with the season barely begun: Colin Harvey, the manager, pinned the scathing reports on last week's submission to Coventry City on the noticeboard. Everton sucked in the poison and ineffective Southampton suffered its lethal dose.

## An outcry against the trap

By Simon Jones

Coventry City..... 1  
Watford..... 0

There may only have been a goal by Keith Houchen separating these sides, but there was a world of difference between them. Coventry City played neatly and constructively; their game suits a city famous for its craftsmanship. Watford's philosophy is entirely different. At times on Saturday Dave Bassett's team were crude. Their football looks like the product of a time-and-motion study which, of course, it is in a way.

In the first half, particularly, Watford's offside trap repeatedly ensured Coventry's eager forwards, Bassett called it "a perfectly legitimate tactic". It is, but it is also as frustrating to watch as it is to play against. The crowd's displeasure was vehement.

Coventry must share the blame for the abortive nature of the early play since, despite their precision in other parts of the field, there was a lack of intelligence in their approach to the problem of unlocking Watford's back four. As their manager, John Sillit, said of the way his attackers kept provoking the seemingly automatic response of a Watford's raised flag: "It's like telling them not to cross the road and then they keep on going out and getting run over."

The one occasion when Coventry safely reached their destination came two minutes before the interval. Gynn, who was always lively and inventive, crossed from the right, near the goal line. Houchen, who had pulled back behind the defence, struck a pleasing volley which, with the help of a slight deflection, found the top corner of the net. It was his first goal since his memorable header in last season's FA Cup Final.

COVENTRY CITY: S. Oyston, B. Brown, M. Pickering, L. McGrath, S. Gedgeley, P. Fidler, D. Bennett, D. Phillips, C. Riggs, K. Houchen, M. Gynn.

WATFORD: A. Cotton, N. Ginn, W. Rooster, M. Morris, T. Toney, J. McClelland, V. Sharkey, A. Agnew, T. Smith (sub: I. Roberts), G. Porter, G. Hodges. Referee: J. Doolin.



Bodley contact: Mirandinha (left) does not seem bitter despite risking grievous harm from the boot of the Chelsea defender

## Two guilty of assault on toy castle with plastic knife

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

Chelsea..... 2  
Newcastle United..... 2

The score may give the impression of a game that featured a couple of potent attacks. If so, it is grossly misleading. The forward lines of both clubs were as sharp and as substantial as a plastic knife. They were not responsible for the outcome at Stamford Bridge.

The defences were. They offered as much protection as a fortress with a moat an inch deep, a portcullis permanently raised and walls constructed of papier maché. Neither a battering ram was required nor even a touch of subtlety. The lightest of nudges was enough to destroy them.

During the briefest and most inconsequential of press conferences, John Hollins invited his audience to "assume your own score". How about 7-7? Chelsea's manager admitted that his own side "gave them chances. We squandered them and so did they." Newcastle United went as far as to miss a penalty.

They opened with an even more sweeping gesture of generosity. They gave Chelsea a goal start. Roeder's desperate clearance rebounding in off

McCreery. Midway through the first half Kelly added into no man's land, conveniently leaving his net unguarded behind him, and allowed Dixon a free header.

Chelsea promptly entered into the spirit of wild hospitality, threw away their previously unblemished home record and almost succeeded in conceding all three points as well as a two-goal advantage. No wonder Hollins was "annoyed". His team could scarcely have been more unmistakably reckless or careless.

At least, in the case for his defence, he could point to the absence of the injured Pates and Wicks. But their vulnerability, especially against the ball loomed over their heads, suggested that their position in the first division, third on Saturday morning, was false. Even Reading, their opponents in the Littlewoods Cup on Wednesday night, broke them down three times in the first leg.

The case with which Newcastle were dismantled was as unhelpful as their dependence on Mirandinha's opportunism at the other end. In spite of his single-minded approach (he habitually ignores colleagues in promising positions), he did create the first goal for Goddard and the second indirectly for Wharton, a substitute who

immediately claimed the equalizer.

The profligacy of their Brazilian import and especially of McDonald, who failed to punish Clarke's illegitimate challenge on Mirandinha inside the area, cannot disguise their defensive frailties. No one was more uncertain than their goalkeeper and no one was more impatient than Timson, a left back brought in from the start for Wharton.

Roeder, albeit momentarily, lacked discipline (for using his left leg as an axe to chop down Duffie) and Jackson, his central partner, lacks speed. Apart from those damaging deficiencies Newcastle appeared to be a solid unit at the back.

They too, could be knocked out of the Littlewoods Cup this week by supposedly inferior opposition. Blackpool, and indeed Reading, could find that they do not need earth removers to burrow through the barriers which stand between them and a place in the third round. A trowel will do.

CHelsea: E. McDermid, S. Clarke, A. Dixon, M. Bodley, J. McClelland, D. Wood, P. Niven, M. Haidar, K. Dixon, G. Duffie, Wilson.

NEWCASTLE United: G. Kelly, J. Anderson, B. Thorne, D. McCreery, P. Jackson, G. Roeder, M. McDonald (sub: K. Wharton), P. Timson, P. Goddard, Mirandinha, J. Cornwell (sub: D. Jackson). Referee: K. Cooper.

## New ploy worth pursuing

By Simon O'Hagan

Luton Town..... 1  
Manchester United..... 1

Manchester United took a cautious step towards establishing Bryan Robson as a sweeper on Saturday and the experiment looked well worth pursuing. United gave as convincing a performance as can be expected from visitors to Luton Town's artificial pitch and with better finishing, notably from McClair, would have won easily.

Injuries to Moses and Moran have, to some extent, dictated Robson's new role. Alex Ferguson, United's manager, used him in the centre of a five-man defence with a brief to break forward and control the tempo of United's play. It was, Ferguson stressed afterwards, a move devised with the artificial pitch in mind, but he did not rule out the possibility that it could be repeated.

Without Robson alongside him, Duggan made a pretty good job of keeping the tempo going in midfield, supplying Strachan and Olsen with enough possession to inflict quite a lot of damage on Luton's rather feeble defence. United's two wingers played outstandingly, and at times even made the surface look a desirable one to play on.

The difficulty of bringing a firmly struck ball under instant control was often apparent, though. A brilliant surge out of defence should have given United the lead after only nine minutes but Duggan made a mistake of McGrath's cross.

Then, after Harford had headed Luton in front in the twentieth minute, McClair was twice in quick succession thwarted by the Luton goalkeeper. Sealey, when a little more composure would surely have brought him a goal.

Luton did not really look worth their lead, although they too were experimenting tactically - using two young wingers in Black and Weir in an attempt to get the most out of Harford before his expected departure from the club.

After McClair had equalized for United in the 54th minute - heading in when Sealey was only able to parry Whiteside's shot - the wingers were substituted and Luton's attack worked much more effectively with Mark Stein making jinking runs through the middle.

LUTON TOWN: S. Sealey, T. Broadner, A. Gimes, R. Hill, S. Foster, M. Duggan, D. Olsen, B. Stein, M. Harford, K. Black (sub: M. Stein), M. Weir (sub: D. McGrath), B. Blackmore (sub: L. O'Brien), G. Gibson, W. Garton, P. McDonald, M. Duggan, B. Robson, G. Strachan, B. McClair, R. Whiteside, J. Olsen. Referee: M. D. Reid.

## Distillery add to the gloom at Glentoran

Distillery gained their first win in the TINT Gold Cup on Saturday, and added to the gloom that is hanging over Glentoran following their exit from the Cup Winners' Cup in midweek (George Ace writes).

Glentoran could have been forgiven for expecting nothing tougher than a training run-out - a week ago Linfield slumped six goals without reply into the Distillery net. But against all the odds Distillery, won 4-3.

Glentoran now have a week to wait before knowing for certain if they will join Linfield, Newry Town and Larne in the semifinals. But even if they lose at home to Coleraine, Coleraine would have to overcome Newry by a substantial margin to prevent Glentoran making the last four.

## RACING

## Big race winners are well bought

The outcome of Saturday's two most valuable races at Newmarket must have given heart to thousands of small owners and potential owners who dream of big-race success.

Baldern, 50-1 winner of the William Hill Cambridgeshire, was bought by his present connections for just 3,000 guineas while Middle Park Stakes winner Gallic League was a far from expensive yearling by modern standards at 24,000 guineas.

Formerly with Luca Cusani, Baldern provided both Jeremy Glover and Dean McKeown with their most important victories. Although Baldern had been considered a most unlikely winner by most observers - he paid 116-1 on the tote - neither trainer nor jockey were surprised at the result.

McKeown had told Glover in July that his horse was capable of winning the first leg of the autumn double while the trainer himself was confident that the fitting of blinkers for the first time would produce a much-improved performance.

"I put a pair of blinkers on him on Tuesday and he worked well," Glover said. "They certainly did the trick."

Cusani's heavily backed 4-1 favourite, Stabbi, who finished very fast to take fourth behind Photograph and Terminator, was probably not helped by racing on the far side of stall 18. The first three were drawn seven, four and five.

The Bedford House trainer had earlier landed the Cheveley Park Stud Sun Chariot Stakes with the progressive filly, who was gaining her fifth victory from as many starts this season.

Cusani said: "She pulled a muscle early in the year, which set her back, but she's built up confidence in poor races and is a good filly now."

"She's in several back-end events, including the E.P. Taylor Stakes in Canada. But she may go for the Princess Royal Stakes at Ascot."

Gallic League again looked a leading contender for 1988 sprint honours when comfortably leading off Rahy in the Middle Park Stakes. The winner is unlikely to be entered for the classic.

Infinite Guest, who earned a 22-1 quote for the Oaks when landing the odds in the Oh So Sharp Stakes, may be back at Newmarket for next week's Rockfel Stakes.

## Saturday's results

### Newmarket

2.15, William Hill Cambridgeshire (12-13) 50-1, Baldern (16-1), 6 m. 2.30, Gallic League (5-1), 2 m. Master policy (5-1), 3 m. Spanish (20-1), Wing (14-1), 1 m. 3.15, Sun Chariot (5-1), 1 m. 3.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 4.15, Stabbi (4-1), 1 m. 4.40, Rahy (1-1), 1 m. 5.15, Gallic League (5-1), 2 m. 5.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 6.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 6.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 7.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 7.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 8.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 8.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 9.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 9.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 10.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 10.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 11.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 11.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 12.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 12.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 1.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 1.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 2.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 2.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 3.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 3.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 4.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 4.40, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 5.15, Infinite Guest (2-1), 1 m. 5.40, Infinite Guest 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# Stroud call out England brigade

By David Hands  
Rugby correspondent

# Stylish proof that league rugby can be enjoyable

# Charm survives in brave new world

# Jee whiz kid of revival

## Statues without any art or craft

# No doubts about Mins Lincoln's future in eventing

# Kelly wins for this

## as classic d time

**From Peter Bryan, Dublin**

Sean Kelly won his third successive Nissan International classic yesterday when the 600-mile race ended in Dublin, and an ecstatic Irish population can

The two Irishmen managed to get their teams to keep the pace steady but not too fast, so that the final battle would be ridden on the 1½-mile circuit through

# PACKETS

## Harris on brink of new reign

Del Harris, thrice the British  
Overseas secretary, looks

## **Epic clash Harris on puts Opie brink of in the final new reign**

**RESULTS:** Quarter-final: N Stiles (Surrey) bt A Davies (Wales), 5-0, 9-5, 9-4, 9-1, 9-0; Harris (Essex) bt R Owen (Worcestershire), 2-0, 9-2, 9-2, 9-1; J Ransome (Essex) bt R Graham (Essex), 9-5, 9-3, 9-9; J Nicolle (Hampshire) bt P Gregory (Surrey), 9-5, 9-3, 9-3. Semi-final: Harris bt Stiles 9-5, 9-3, 10-8; Nicolle bt Ransome 9-2, 9-4.

## TODAY'S FIXTURES

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

## **WEEKEND RUGBY UNION RESULTS**

• • •

## JUDO

## Rendle's claim to place

—

## Hill scores treble for Taunton Vale

## KEY

# es treble ton Vale

Flora and Maskery from a penalty stroke before Dulwich hit back with goals by Adams from a short corner and Ashley Jones from open play. Jon Clark, the Slough goalkeeper, saved a penalty stroke before Slough converted two of these awards through Maskery and Indijit Ibhi.

Most experienced players stopped Vickie Cardwell, Australia's

might has his chance to begin a similar reign at the next junior tournament season here. Meanwhile,

Harri's, aged 18 and seconded under an

**AMERICAN BASKETBALL:** Highlights of the National Basketball Association's play-offs. BBC2: 3 p.m.

**HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW:** From Wembley Arena. BBC2: 10.40 p.m.

**SPORTSWORLD EXTRA:** Boxing: Former WBA light-weight world champion, Aaron Pryor makes his comeback against Bobby Joe Young. Football: Highlights of the weekend's memorable ground football.

SPORT ON TV

**THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION** play-offs. BBC2: 3 p.m.

**HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW:** from Wembley Arena. BBC1: 10.40 p.m.

**SPORTSWORLD EXTRA:** Boxing: Former NBA light-weightweight champion, Aaron Pryor makes his comeback against Bobby Joe Young. Football: Highlights of the weekend's programme: around Europe



# Castle takes title as Bale is broken by dazzling tie-break

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Jo Durie won the women's singles title for the fourth time in five years by beating Anne Hobbs 7-3, 6-1 in the British national championships at Telford yesterday. Andrew Castle beat Stuart Bale 7-6, 6-2 in the men's final.

Both finals were repetitions of last year's but this time Castle was fitter than Bale, instead of the other way round, and reversed the 1986 result. An exciting match hinged on a brief period — the end of the tie-break and the first two games of the second set — in which Castle won 11 points out of 13. That tie-break contained 30 points, six set points to Castle, four to Bale, and some dazzling tennis.

Anybody on the wrong end of such a tie-break has to be instantly vulnerable and Bale served a double-fault to lose the first game of the second set. Bale served 10 aces and one double-fault in the first set and one ace and five double-faults in the second.

Bale is powerfully unpredictable, capable of creating opportunities out of adversity or vice versa. He had two break points in the first set, whereas Castle had none. Overall, Castle was a little more flexible and better organized. Bale has a persistent cough but, having reached the final and earned £2,500, can at least cough up his overdraft at the bank.

Both winners earned £5,000. The men's final was much the better but Miss Durie deserved a bonus for patience while waiting for Miss Hobbs to serve. Miss Hobbs often exceeded the permitted 30 seconds between points — bouncing the ball repeatedly, with racket or hand, and then standing motionless for a while and, sometimes, tossing the ball up twice before hitting it.

The first set began with six deuce games but was often embarrassing in the quality of its stroke-play. Miss Hobbs had two set points at 5-4 but Miss Durie proceeded to win seven consecutive games.

The semi-finals were heartening because of the form shown by Claire Wood and Chris Bailey, both aged 19. Miss Wood had a match point against Miss Hobbs and must have learned at least two things from defeat. There is no point in lobbing regularly (unless one can do it well) against an opponent with an exemplary overhead. And Miss Wood should have gone to the net more often, because that would have given Miss Hobbs more to think about.

Bailey, 5ft 5in tall, gave Castle a tough first set before the wiser, sharper, harder competitor took over. Like Miss Wood, Bailey is promising in his approach for the game and his attitude towards playing it. In both cases, technique and tactics demand refinement. Moreover, Miss Wood and Bailey have a daunting lesson to learn: the more one improves, the harder one has to work to improve even more.

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## Krishnan surprise for Australians

Sydney (Reuters) — India scored one of the country's most unexpected sporting triumphs when Viswanathan Anand won the Davis Cup final by beating Australia 3-2 here yesterday.

Ramesh Krishnan clinched victory over the champions by defeating Wally Masur 6-4, 6-4 in a tense final singles match after Australia had drawn level 2-2 thanks to a straight set triumph for John Fitzgerald over Vijay Amritraj.

Amritraj, clutching champagne, said: "It's a feeling that cannot be replaced. I would not trade it for anything else. We never thought we would reach this far. I don't think any other team in the history of Davis Cup has made the final with a team of such low-ranked players."

Krishnan is ranked 30 in the world. Vijay Amritraj is in the lower 200s, and the doubles players, Anand and Fitzgerald, are in the upper 200s, while Anand Amritraj has not played sufficiently to have a ranking.

Krishnan called his victory over Masur the most important win of his career. "It's very exciting to play well when it really counts and my game plan of making him play every point worked perfectly," he said.

Neither match yesterday featured much great play as mounting tension took its toll on the players.

RESULTS (Australian names first): Fitzgerald to R. Krishnan, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4; W. Masur to V. Amritraj, 6-1, 3-6, 10-8; R. Krishnan to W. Masur, 6-4, 6-4; Fitzgerald to J. Fitzgerald, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Fitzgerald to J. Fitzgerald, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

## Heavy rain stops play

The rain, which is reaching catastrophic proportions here in Catalonia, forced a complete postponement of the reverse singles in the Davis Cup World group semi-final between Spain and Sweden here yesterday.

Even the absorbent clay could not prevent the centre court at the Real Club from resembling a swimming-pool, and at that stage French defender Jacques Dornier had no option other than to postpone play until 10.30am today.

But the forecast remains bad and there is now a serious question as to whether Mats Wilander will be able to get to Scottsdale, Arizona, by Wednesday.



Rough time: Sandy Lyle takes a divot from the St Andrews course during his Dunhill Cup final match in which he lost to Nick Faldo. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

## Jack learns some hard facts of life

By Keith Mackinn

While the W-formation of Wigan, Warrington and Widnes continued their irresistible progress yesterday, the man regarded by many as the world's best full back was learning the hard facts of life on his English club debut.

Gary Jack played for Salford along with another expensive signing, the former Great Britain half back David Cairns, and discovered that life can be hard for thoroughbreds stabled alongside selling platons.

Widnes were comfortably 18-0, and Jack was criticized for being absent without leave for two of the three Widnes tries scored by Thackray, Offiah and Wright, due to the fact that he was looking up enterprisingly at the hunched and hunched looking current misery of St Helens as coming from behind to win 14-12.

Hall won a thriller 22-21 against Leigh and Bradford Northern trounced Swinton 40-12.

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## Dibnah cuts rivals and Guernsey holes down to size

From John Hennessy, Guernsey

Corinne Dibnah, after four despairing second places during this women's Professional Golf Association season, ran away with the James Capel Guernsey Open yesterday with a final round of 67, five under par and a total of 275, 13 under par.

The Australian beat two distant runners-up, Vanessa Marvin (71) and Gillian Stewart (70), by ten strokes. This was only one stroke outside the WRCA record. Apart from fulfilling a personal ambition to win the title, Dibnah also took a 50-foot birdie putt at the first.

Ahead, Miss Marvin, six behind overnight, dropped shots at two of the first three holes and Marie-Laure Taya, of France, at all three.

"Disgusting" performance of her own Miss Dibnah had only to cruise home. But, combative character that she is, she was not satisfied. She reduced all four long holes to birdies, reaching all in two and, without dropping a shot, she presented a rare card of nothing over four.

For Miss Marvin and Miss Stewart, the tournament produced a welcome change of fortune. After winning the first event of the season, Miss Stewart has not since finished in the top 10 and Miss Marvin has achieved that modest distinction only once, sharing second at Belvoir Park.

Dale Reid, another Scot, won £1,830 for fourth place on 286 (71). This gives her a lead of £1,115 over the runner-up, Laura Davies, the US Open champion from Surrey (76).

LEADING SCORES (GB unless stated): 275: C Dibnah (Aus); 286: G Stewart (71); 287: V Marvin (71); 288: G Stewart (70); 289: G Stewart (70); 290: G Stewart (70); 291: G Stewart (70); 292: G Stewart (70); 293: G Stewart (70); 294: G Stewart (70); 295: G Stewart (70); 296: G Stewart (70); 297: G Stewart (70); 298: G Stewart (70); 299: G Stewart (70); 300: G Stewart (70); 301: G Stewart (70); 302: G Stewart (70); 303: G Stewart (70); 304: G Stewart (70); 305: G Stewart (70); 306: G Stewart (70); 307: G Stewart (70); 308: G Stewart (70); 309: G Stewart (70); 310: G Stewart (70); 311: G Stewart (70); 312: G Stewart (70); 313: G Stewart (70); 314: G Stewart (70); 315: G Stewart (70); 316: G Stewart (70); 317: G Stewart (70); 318: G Stewart (70); 319: G Stewart (70); 320: G Stewart (70); 321: G Stewart (70); 322: G Stewart (70); 323: G Stewart (70); 324: G Stewart (70); 325: G Stewart (70); 326: G Stewart (70); 327: G Stewart (70); 328: G Stewart (70); 329: G Stewart (70); 330: G Stewart (70); 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